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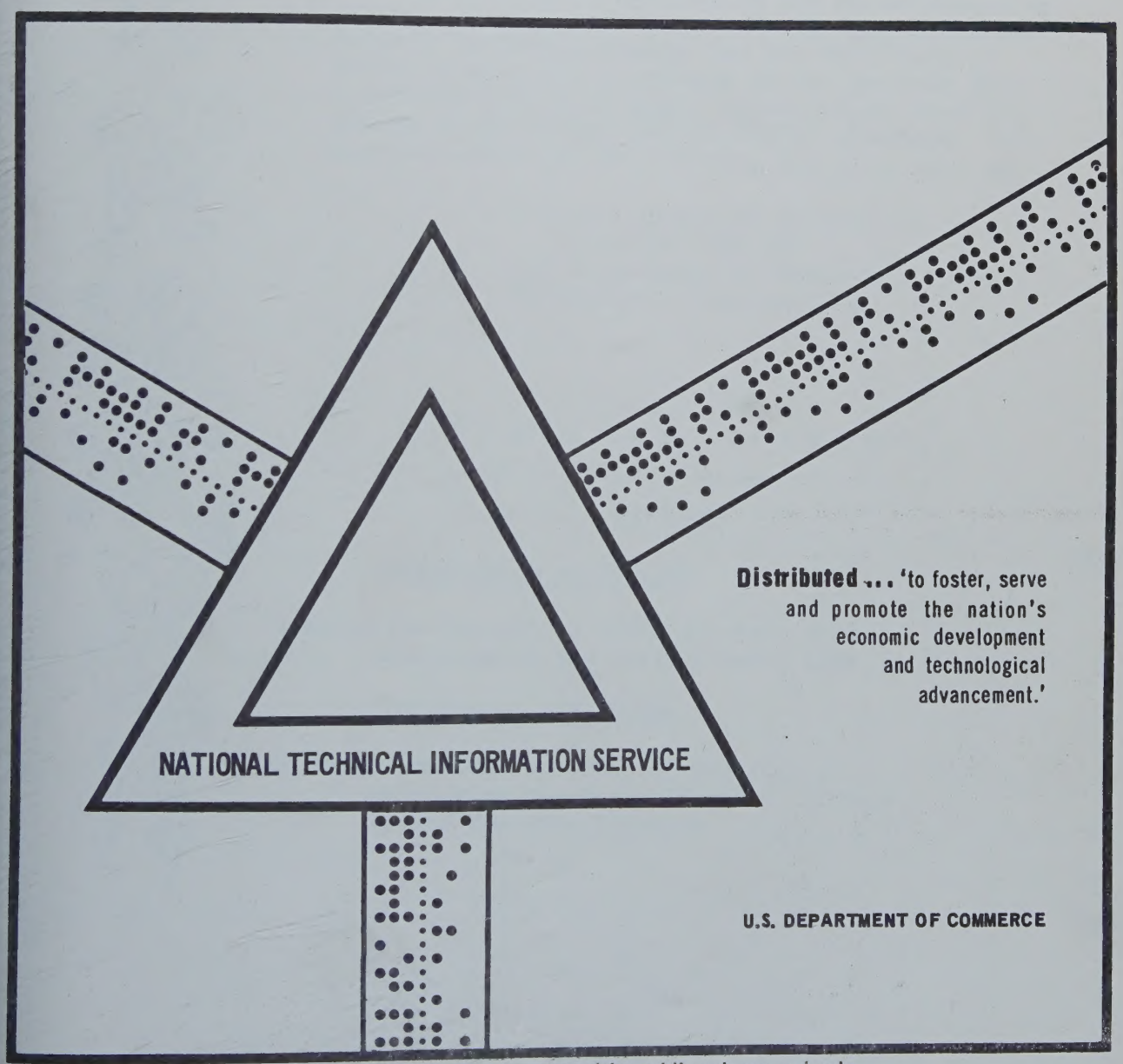
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

EDUCATION IN BASIC LINE

Combine the Reality of Class Struggle with Education in the Party's Basic Line 1

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Go Deep into the Forefront of Educational Revolution and Direct Vigorous Efforts Toward Two-Line Struggle 4

Page

REVOLUTION AND PRODUCTION

Combine Revolutionary Spirit with Scientific Attitude to Stimulate the Development of Production 7

PRODUCT QUALITY

Particular Attention Must Be Paid to the Question of Quality of Products 11

Ideology Takes the Lead and Management Follows 19

EXPORT COMMODITY FAIR

China's 1971 Autumn Export Commodities Fair Closes 21

OUTSTANDING PARTY SECRETARY

Outstanding Production Brigade Party Secretary 24

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Northeast China Oil Refinery Makes Big Achievements in Multi-Purpose Use of Industrial Waste 27

SOYBEAN HARVEST

Famed Chinese Soybean Center Has Good Harvest 28

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

South China Mountainous Area Transforms Natural Surroundings 29

FOREIGN RELATIONS

AA TABLE TENNIS

Some Table Tennis Delegations and Foreign Friends Leave Peking after AATTFIT 32

Nineteen Table Tennis Delegations and Table Tennis Federations Delegations Leave Peking 33

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania 33

Chinese Government Delegation Returns to Peking from Albania 34

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Shanghai 34

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Tirana 35

Page

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking 35

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Acting Prime Minister Watches Badminton Match between Chinese, Canadian Players 36

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Friends Leave for Southern China 37

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Table Tennis Delegation Leader Says: "Friendship Invitational Tournament Promotes Unity Among Youth and People of Various Countries" 37

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Guinea 38

Guinean Table Tennis Delegation Leader Gives Impression on AATTFIT 39

CHINA AND GUYANA

Press Communique on Guyana Government Trade Mission's Visit to China 40

Guyana Government Trade Mission Leaves Kwangchow for Home 41

ITTF

ITTF Leaders Leave Peking for Home 41

ITTF Leaders Roy Evans, Koji Goto and Others Leave Peking for Home . . . 42

CHINA AND ITALY

Ex-Minister of Foreign Trade of Italy and President of Italian-Chinese Institute for Economic and Cultural Exchanges Arrives in Peking 42

Wang Kuo-chuan Fetes President of Italian-Chinese Institute for Economic and Cultural Exchanges 43

CHINA AND JAPAN

Leader of Japanese Table Tennis Delegation Praises AATTFIT 44

Page

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo and China-Japan Friendship Association Vice President Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Tokyo Economic Circles Visiting Group 45

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Delegation of South American Table Tennis Federation Highly Praises AATTFIT 45

CHINA AND LIBERIA

Liberian Delegation Leader on Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament 47

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Delegation Head Says: AATTFIT Is a Tremendous Success 48

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Head of Nigerian Table Tennis Delegation Praises AATTFIT 49

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Charge d'Affaires A.I. Fetes Chinese Delegation of Fuel and Chemical Industries Back from Korea 50

Korean Second Vice Premier Receives Chinese Visiting Group 50

Korean Delegation Leader Says: Table Tennis Tournament Enhances Friendship Among Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America 51

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Delegation Leader Speak of Success of AATTFIT 52

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Meets Peruvian Charge d'Affaires A.I. 52

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Vice Minister of Home Trade Leaves Peking for Home 53

Romanian Ice Hockey Team Arrives in Peking 53

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Communist Party Delegation Leaves China for Europe 53

Page

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Table Tennis Delegation Deputy Leader Says: "AATTFIT Is Significant" 54

CHINA AND UN

Speech by Chairman of Delegation of People's Republic of China at General Assembly of United Nations 55

Delegation of People's Republic of China Warmly Welcomed at 26th UN General Assembly Session 61

Welcome to You, Representatives of 700 Million Chinese People--Feature Article from UN 62

NATIONAL

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Shanghai Workers Launch Deep-Going Technical Innovation Activities 66

RURAL EDUCATION

Schools Should Be Run on the Basis of the Needs of the Three Great Revolutionary Movements in the Countryside 70

Building an Agricultural Academy on the Frontline of Agricultural Production 74

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Changwei District of Shantung and Nantung District of Kiangsu Again Reap Bumper Cotton Harvest This Year 77

Agricultural Production in Hsuchow District Rises Steadily 80

NUCLEAR TEST

China Conducts Another Nuclear Test 83

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Unity of Army and People 83

LOWER-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Cadres Unite in Northwest China Hsien 85

Page

MODEL PEOPLE'S COMMUNE

Tachai People's Commune Has First Bumper Rice Harvest 87

FISHING

Northeast China Province Gets Big Aquatic Catches 88

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Tirana 89

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Feted in Tirana 89

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Receives Chinese Government Economic Delegation 90

Albanian Journalists' Union Fetes Chinese Journalists' Delegation 90

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Australian Guests 92

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Delegation of Economic Commission of Belgium-China Association Arrives in Peking 92

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Charge d'Affaires to China Leaves Post for Home 93

CHINA AND BURMA

Kuo Mo-jo and Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Burmese Minister for Trade 93

Li Hsien-nien and Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Government Trade Delegation of Union of Burma, Sino-Burmese Trade and Commodity Loan Agreements Signed in Peking 94

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth Thank Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai for Congratulations on 18th Anniversary of Cambodia's Independence 94

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean President Visits Chinese Pavilion 96

Page

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Foreign Trade Minister Arrives in Peking 97

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien and Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Finnish Minister for Foreign Trade and All Members of Finnish Government Trade Delegation 97

1972 China-Finland Trade Agreement Signed in Peking 98

CHINA AND ITALY

Former Italian Vice Premier Returns to Rome from China 99

Friendship Week with China Observed in Arezzo City of Italy 100

Italian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet for Visit to China of President of Italian-Chinese Institute for Economic and Cultural Exchanges 100

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Italy 101

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Tokyo Economic Circles Visiting Group 101

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexico Severs Diplomatic Relations with Chiang Kai-shek Clique 102

Mexican Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Southern China 103

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chairman of Nigerian National Sports Council Leaves Peking for Home . . . 103

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

China, Korea Sign Agreement on Cooperation in Overhauling of Ships 103

Li Hsien-nien and Yang Chieh Meet Korean Delegation to 11th Meeting of China-Korea Committee for Cooperation in Border River Transport 104

Ship Inspection Cooperation Delegation of Chinese Ministry of Communications Returns to Peking from Korea 105

Second Chinese Visiting Group to Korea Leaves Pyongyang for Home 105

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe Leaves Kwangchow for Hunan 106

Second Chinese Visiting Group Returns to Peking from Korea 106

Page

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnam Workers' Party and DRVN Government Delegation Led by Premier Pham Van Dong to Arrive in Peking on November 20 for Friendly Visit to China Upon Invitation 107

Vietnamese Table Tennis Delegation Visits PLA Peking Unit 107

Vice Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh Receives Chinese Artists' Delegation . . . 108

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Palestinian Table Tennis Delegation Visits Village Famous for Its Militiamen on Peking Outskirts 109

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Medical Workers Leave Peking for Romania 110

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Fetes Romanian Ice Hockey Team 110

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone President Receives Chinese Captain, Visits Chinese Ship 111

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Guests Leave Peking for Southern China 112

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador 112

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Seizes Two US Fishing Boats 113

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Receives Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Embassy 113

CHINA AND UN

Chairman, Vice Chairman and Other Representatives of Chinese Delegation to UN Meet Some Countries' Delegations 113

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Premier of Arab Republic of Yemen Receives Chinese Ambassador 114

Page

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

China Dance Drama Troupe Gives Performance in Belgrade 114

President of Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Receives Leading Members of China Dance Drama Troupe 116

NATIONAL

CADRE TRAINING

Use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Train Minority Nationality Cadres 117

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Industrial and Communications Fronts in Kirin Take On Ever Better Appearance 120

Situation of Industrial Construction in Kwangsi Excellent 122

STEEL PRODUCTION

Shanghai Scores Excellent Results in Metallurgical Industry 125

WOMEN CADRES

Lanshan Hsien, Hunan Province, Vigorously Trains and Uses Women Cadres 128

RURAL WOMEN

Women of Nanchen Peninsula Are Full of Vigor and Vitality 130

GEOLOGICAL PROSPECTING

Fukien Scores Remarkable Results in Geological Prospecting 134

RELIGION

Bairam Festival Observed by Moslems in Peking 136

IRRIGATION CANALS

Great Changes Take Place in South China's Old Canal 136

SILKWORM BREEDING

Deputy Secretary of Hsien Party Committee on Reading and Studying Seriously and Making Deep Investigations 137

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Basketball and Volleyball Teams Leave Peking for Albania and Romania 141

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Chairman Comrade Hill Arrives in Peking 141

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Neville Graham Maxwell 142

Chinese Charge d'Affaires in London Gives Reception 142

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 143

Vice Chairman of AATTFIT Organizing Committee Gives Farewell Banquet to Burmese Table Tennis Delegation 143

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Delegation of NUFC and RGNUC Arrives in Peking after Friendly Visit to DRVN 144

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Ecuador Severs Diplomatic Relations with Chiang Kai-shek Clique 145

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Foreign Trade Minister Leaves Peking for Home 145

Finnish Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Visit to Shanghai and Kwangchow 146

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Conakry 146

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Ambassador to Italy Gives Reception for Visiting Chinese Table Tennis Team 147

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Wang Kuo-chuan Meets Japanese Friends 147

Joint Statement of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association of China and Japanese Delegation of National Council for Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations Signed in Peking 148

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea Visits Shaoshan--Chairman Mao's Home Village 152

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Leaves Hanoi for China 153

Peking People Ready to Give a Warm Welcome to Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation 154

Party and Government Delegation from DRVN Led by Premier Pham Van Dong Arrives in Peking 156

Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation Led by Premier Pham Van Dong Arrives in Peking 157

Cordial Meeting between Leading Party and Government Comrades of China and Vietnam 161

CPC Central Committee and Chinese State Council Give Grand Banquet Warmly Welcoming Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation 162

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech 164

Premier Pham Van Dong's Speech 167

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Welcome to Glorious Envoys of Vietnamese People 177

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Scandinavian Table Tennis Championships 180

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Seizes Another US Fishing Boat 180

Ecuador's Just Struggle in Defense of Sovereign Rights Over Territorial Waters Will Win 181

Page

CHINA AND UN

Representative Fu Hao Sets Forth in UN Chinese Government's Stand on So-called "Question of Refugees from East Pakistan" 182

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Leading Members of Hsifeng Hsien, Liaoning Province, Vigorously Raise Consciousness of the Line and Lead the Masses To Win New Victories 184

Leading Members of Kuangchi Hsien, Hupeh Province, Combat Arrogance and Complacency and Remain Humble and Prudent 188

TEACHER TRAINING

A Way To Elevate On-the-Job Teachers to a Higher Level 190

Receive Political Re-Education and Pursue Further Professional Studies 195

Gradual Establishment of a Proletarian Force of Teachers 198

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Chinese Multi-National Province Produces More Goods for Minority Peoples 201

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Shanghai Workers Make More Technical Innovations 202

FARM MACHINES

East China Province Produces More Farm Machinery 203

EARTHEN WARE

New Look of China's Earthen Ware Center 204

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow 206

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

First Austrian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking 206

Page

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Austrian Economic Delegation 207

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Friends Leave Peking 207

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Doctors Leave Peking for Canada 208

CHINA AND GUINEA

Premier Chou En-lai Writes to President Sekou Toure 208

President Sekou Toure Receives Leaders of Chinese Government Delegation 209

Guinean Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Reception Celebrating First Anniversary of Victory of Guinea's Struggle against Aggression 210

CHINA AND ITALY

Chou En-lai and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Italian Ex-Minister of Foreign Trade 211

Italian Ex-Minister of Foreign Trade and Members of His Party Leave Peking for Kwangchow 212

Chinese Table Tennis Team Plays First Friendship Match in Italy 212

CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokyo Economic Circles Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home 213

Japanese Delegation of National Council for Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations Leaves Peking 213

Activists' Group of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Arrives in Peking 214

Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow 214

CHINA AND LEBANON

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Lebanon's National Day 215

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Delegation for 11th Meeting of China-Korea Committee for Cooperation in Border River Transport Leaves Peking for Home 216

Page

Korean Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet on Occasion of Korean Table Tennis Delegation's Participation in AATTFIT and Its Visit to China 216

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chairman Mao Meets DRVN Party and Government Delegation Led by Premier Pham Van Dong 217

Leading Chinese and Vietnamese Party and Government Comrades Hold Talks 218

Vietnamese Journalists Warmly Welcomed at Peking Reception 219

Premier Pham Van Dong and DRVN Party and Government Delegation He Is Leading Visit Peking General Petro-Chemical Works 220

In Praise of Sino-Vietnamese Friendship 221

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Romanian Ice Hockey Team 222

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuadorian Officials and Public Opinion Reiterate Defense of Sovereignty Over 200-Nautical-Mile Territorial Waters 223

NATIONAL

BOOK STUDY AND PRACTICAL STRUGGLE

Conscientiously Read Books in Close Relation to the Reality of Struggle 225

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

A Song of Triumph of Support-the-Army and Cherish-the-People from I-Meng Mountainous Region 229

HEALTH

Improve the Quality of Water to Guard against Enlarged Joints, Mobilize the Masses to Improve Water and Guard against Diseases 234

The Enlarged Joints Disease Is Brought Under Control 237

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Omanchu--Tibetan Woman Barefoot Doctor 240

Page

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT

Mass Scientific Experiments Successful in Northeast China City 241

DESERT CONTROL

Northwest China Hsien Achieves New Success in Controlling Sand 243

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Enver Hoxha Thanks CPC Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tsetung for Greetings on APL 6th Congress and 30th Anniversary 245

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 246

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Wang Kuo-chuan Meets and Fetes Delegation of Economic Commission of Belgium-China Association 246

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Government Representative and Deputy Representative Leave Peking for Burundi To Attend National Day Celebrations 247

CAMBODIA

RGNUC Foreign Minister Sarin Chhak Leaves Peking for Tanzania 247

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea Gives Performance in Wuhan 248

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Leading Chinese and Vietnamese Party and Government Comrades Continue Talks in Cordial, Friendly Atmosphere 250

Peking Mass Rally Warmly Welcomes DRVN Party and Government Delegation 250

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech 252

Premier Pham Van Dong's Speech 259

Page

DRVN Party and Government Delegation Gives Grand Banquet 271

Premier Pham Van Dong's Speech 273

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech 278

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chou En-lai and Han Nien-lung Meet Pakistan Ambassador to China 281

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Pakistan 282

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Delegation Arrives in Peking 282

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Government Trade Delegation Leader Arrives in Peking 283

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meet Romanian Tourists' Group 284

Romanian Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Home 284

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Sweden To Take Part in Scandinavian Championships 284

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Representative Leaves Peking for Tanzania to Attend Independence Day Celebrations 285

CHINA AND UN

China Elected Member of UN Economic and Social Council 286

Speech of Permanent Representative of People's Republic of China on UN Security Council 286

US AND VIETNAM

Nixon's Announcement of Troop Withdrawal Is Smokescreen for Prolonging and Extending War of Aggression 288

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Gives Reception on Occasion of China Dance Drama Troupe's Visit to Yugoslavia 289

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* NATIONAL *
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EDUCATION IN BASIC LINE

Combine the Reality of Class Struggle with Education in the Party's Basic Line

- Party committee of Szechwan Normal College Holds a study class for Party member cadres The broad masses of Party members have strengthened idea of class-struggle and increased their ability to distinguish between true and sham Marxism

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Nov. 17, 1971)

(By our own correspondent) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Conduct education in ideology and political line," the CCP committee of Szechwan Normal College has recently held a study class for Party member cadres. It has closely combined the reality of class struggle with education in the Party's basic line. Through study, the broad masses of Party members have strengthened the idea of class struggle and raised their ability to distinguish between true and sham Marxism. Confidence and determination in carrying class struggle and line struggle to the end was strengthened.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Historical experience is worth noting." In the course of study, the Party committee of Szechwan Normal College led Party member cadres to associate the study of the Party's basic line with the study of the history of two-line struggle in the Party. In the process, they were made to see the protracted nature and inevitability of line struggle in light of the history of intra-Party two-line struggle; to see the importance of seizing political power and consolidating it in light of the central problems in the two-line struggle within the Party; to see the great difficulty of changing the basic class character of the leaders of the several "Left-" and right-leaning opportunist lines of the past.

These comrades pointed out that renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers might vigorously spread "the theory of the dying out of class struggle" and "the theory of peace within the Party"

in seeking a capitalist comeback but the Party's history of 50 years was eloquent proof that never for a day had the struggle ceased between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the "Left-" and right-leaning opportunist line represented by Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers. The anti-Party and anti-state counter-revolutionary criminal acts of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers effectively exposed their lies in their spreading of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle." They unanimously expressed the determination: "From now on we must doggedly apply class-struggle ideas and class-analysis methods in assessing everything and analyzing everything."

The study class penetratingly studied a series of directives from Chairman Mao on class struggle and line struggle and made an incisive analysis of the counter-revolutionary double-faced acts of Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers. Members of the class were enabled to see the complexity of line struggle. They strengthened their ability to distinguish between true and sham Marxism. Just as the great teacher Lenin pointed out, "A Marxist triumph in the theoretical field forces its enemy into assuming the guise of a Marxist."

Capitalist ambitionists, conspirators, renegades and traitors are always hypocrites who give the appearance of falling into line but secretly follow their own ways. They give you the best promises in the world but, behind your back, never cease scheming and plotting against you. We must not let the double-faced counter-revolutionary group go without raising a vigorous opposition. Verbally they sound as if they were the greatest advocates of Marxism but actually, they are big champions of idealism and metaphysics. In appearance, they are all for the Party's solidarity and unity but in reality they are keen participants in splittist activities who enlist the services of renegades and forming alliances to serve their private ends. Facts show that those hidden in the Party who led in promoting the opportunist line on several occasions have all managed to get along by making up stories, bragging, and telling lies. All these fellows are lifting a "red banner" to oppose the red banner. They are not above such base means as launching a surprise attack, stirring up trouble, spreading rumors and deceiving comrades in a vain attempt to reach their vicious goal of overthrowing the proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism.

After a course of study, the comrades said, with deep understanding acquired, "Simple class feeling is no substitute for line-struggle consciousness. A theoretically blind man cannot discern the false and hideous features of political swindlers. Only by reading and studying conscientiously and having Marxism-Leninism at our finger-tips can we avoid playing into the hands of the pseudo-Marxist, counter-revolutionary double-faced group.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must seriously sum up experience," the Party committee of Szechwan Normal College led the broad masses of Party members and cadres to seriously sum up two-line struggle experiences on the basis of conscientious reading and study and a review of the history of intra-Party two-line struggle. It was unanimously held that

the protracted nature of class struggle decided the long drawn-out nature of two-line struggle and that social class struggle would inevitably be reflected in the Party. We can in no way forget about class struggle. Nor can we let our fighting will to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship weaken. Line struggle "must be discussed every year, every month and every day."

To sail through two-line struggle without losing our bearings, we must resolutely defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and must devote ourselves to conscientious reading and study and bestir ourselves to transform the world outlook. It was unanimously declared that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought is a guiding thought for our Party and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the lifeline of our Party. We must conscientiously read and study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and fight all our life in defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

* * *

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Go Deep into the Forefront of Educational Revolution and Direct Vigorous Efforts Toward Two-Line Struggle

- Party committee of Liaoning College of Finance and Economy has strengthened leadership over educational revolution, a boost given to its penetrating development

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 17, 1971)

(By our own correspondent) In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Education must be revolutionized," the Party committee of Liaoning College of Finance and Economy has strengthened leadership over educational revolution in a practical manner and gone deep into the forefront of educational reform. Vigorous efforts are directed to two-line struggle in the educational field. A boost is given to the intensive development of educational revolution.

In practice, the Party committee of the Liaoning College of Finance and Economy has come to realize that to make two-line struggle in the educational field last and develop in depth, the leading comrades must, with due regard for problems reflected in the educational field, lead teachers into the fray and unfold intensive mass criticism. This is to insure the advance of the educational revolution along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They made a serious analysis of some problems encountered in compiling and writing teaching material. They found that the basic cause of the failure to compile new teaching material lay in the spiritual shackles of "theory being everything," "professional affairs first" and "three-separations" which fettered the intellectuals and which were not yet thoroughly smashed. Therefore, the broad masses of teachers were organized to unfold revolutionary mass criticism in a penetrating way. They were led to involve themselves in eliminating the remaining poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line. Everyone came to understand that to compile teaching material behind closed doors or in the midst of the practice of the three major revolutionary movements was a major problem having a bearing on whether they were capable of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With heightened consciousness, the teachers energetically plunged into the practice of the three major revolutions and assiduously transformed the world outlook. They compiled again new teaching material basically compatible with the needs of the three major revolutionary movements, which was hailed by the worker-peasant-soldier students.

A deputy secretary of the Party committee of this college committed to study and research in an experimental class found that some teachers lectured on theory not penetratingly enough and on professional matters not clearly enough. What was the underlying cause? After an investigation and an analysis, it was found that this was mainly due to "fear" asserting itself, and to the fact that the teachers had not thoroughly remolded their world outlook. Criticism of the idea of "theory above everything" was followed by the appearance of "theory being useless." Criticism of

"professional affairs first" was again followed by the withdrawal of professional knowledge from the lecture program. To counter this reaction, the Party committee of the college on the one hand organized teachers to unfold revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly and raise problems reflected in the vocational field to the high plane of two-line struggle and two kinds of world outlook for understanding. On the other hand, teachers were helped to distinguish between "theory above everything" and theoretical clarification, between "professional affairs first" and imparting of professional knowledge, where the line was concerned. The teachers were enabled to enhance their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They energetically applied themselves to study and research in their particular fields. The quality of teaching improved.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party committee of this college bore in mind the features on the educational front. To counter the erroneous idea that factory investigations and studies were motivated by pure pursuit of more knowledge, the Party committee vigorously criticized idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature and the theory of the dying out of class struggle--all that formed the theoretical foundation of Liu Shao-ch'i's and other political swindlers' revisionist educational line. In-depth development of revolutionary mass criticism brought a timely end to erroneous tendencies and a stimulation to the healthy growth of what was correct. Ideological revolutionization of teachers received a boost. The ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism was raised.

In directing vigorous efforts toward two-line struggle in the educational field, the Party committee of Liaoning College of Finance and Economy was mindful of the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals. For those erroneous ideas and problems about the line revealed in teaching work, a solution was sought through dogged adherence to such methods as discussion, criticism and persuasive education. Patience was exercised in steering them to conscious revolution and goading them into vigorous efforts in the remolding of the world outlook.

To help teachers speed up the remolding of world outlook, members of the Party committee of the college placing themselves deep in the midst of the forefront of teaching made a point of leading teachers to remold their world outlook in the practice of teaching and practice educational revolution boldly. In line with the features of the two-line struggle in the teaching field, the Party committee of the college correctly handled the problems brought to light by teachers in the course of teaching reform: To distinguish between some shortcomings in preaching the correct line and dissemination of the wrong line against Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought; to distinguish between saying the wrong things by teachers with a blurred vision of the line between right and wrong and purposely spreading feudal-bourgeois-revisionist venom through adherence to a reactionary stand; to distinguish between the customary weaknesses revealed by teachers through energetic participation in educational revolution and wilful attempts to resist and sabotage the educational revolution; to distinguish between their imposing strict demands on students in teaching and their upholding the "dignity of teachers."

Through going deep into the world of reality to seek the remolding of intellectuals' world outlook, the Party committee of the college has turned the process of educational revolution into one of transforming the intellectuals' world outlook. The broad masses of teachers assiduously studied Chairman Mao's works and vigorously remolded their world outlook. They placed in the first place a firm and correct political orientation. They spared no efforts in doing research in the financial and economic fields. Their spiritual outlook underwent a tremendous change. A big stride forward was taken in educational revolution. Over the past year, a number of worker-peasant-soldier students were trained for the state. New teaching material in over 20 fields was compiled and written. A wonderful step forward was taken in creating a socialist new college.

* * *

REVOLUTION AND PRODUCTION

Combine Revolutionary Spirit with Scientific Attitude To Stimulate the Development of Production

- Workers and cadres of Thermo-Electric Plant of Shihchiachuang severely hit at idealist transcendentalism

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 16, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang, November 15) In the "In industry learn from Tach'ing" mass movement, the workers and cadres of Shihchiachuang Thermo-Electric Plant, by tellingly smashing idealistic transcendentalism and metaphysics, by maintaining the theory of one dividing into two and by combining revolutionary spirit with scientific attitude, have further stimulated the development of production. Since this year, on the basis of a 40 percent increase achieved last year, the general productivity of this plant has continued to rise, safety in production has been realized, a drastic fall in various consumption indexes has been recorded as compared with those before increased productivity, and new contributions are being made in support of industrial and agricultural production.

The workers and cadres of this plant, combining the actual study of Mao Tse-tung's philosophical thought with the setting up of dialectical materialistic theory of one dividing into two and the resolute criticism of idealistic transcendentalism and metaphysics, have not only opposed the conservative mentality of being complacent with the prevailing situation, but also held in check unbridled zeal that stretched the limitations of objective reality. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers, cadres and technicians of this plant smashed foreign rules and conventions, and by means of carrying out innovations on the equipment raised their potential for generating electricity.

Since the popularization of their experience in the electrical industry front throughout the country, some of the people have become complacent. They feel that since major innovations have already been carried out on the major machinery group, further tapping of potentials of equipment may not prove to be so worthwhile. In the light of this kind of thinking, the workers and cadres conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On Practice" and held a debate on whether the thinking of "innovation has reached its limit" and "potential has been exhausted" was in keeping with the dialectical materialistic theory of knowledge. Through this study, everyone was able to free his thinking, and by means of a further analysis of the conditions in the plant, decided to mobilize the masses in further tapping the potential of the equipment. In the first half of this year, a battle for making continued innovations on equipment was launched in the plant, and forces were concentrated for the effective solving of some key problems of increasing the output of the electricity generating equipment.

By combining revolutionary spirit with scientific attitude, the broad masses of workers have carried out another analytical study on the

principal machinery group as well as the subsidiary machinery groups. The No. 1 steam turbine generator is one of the more advanced types produced in China. When innovation was first carried out a 30 percent increase in productivity was obtained. In making a summing up on the condition of the No. 10 generator after innovation, the workers discovered that potentials could still be tapped on the intake side of the turbine and the cooling side of the generator. Emulating the advanced experience of fraternal plants, they carried out improvements on the irrational part of the former design so that the machine could "take in" more, strengthen its "digestion" and increase its power. Output of power has risen from the 30 percent increase to 60 percent. The gain of this innovation has effectively refuted the saying that "potential has been exhausted" and also once more borne out what Chairman Mao has said, "In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level."

The workers are paying attention to the principle of one dividing into two as a guide to their practice. In the continuous tapping of potentials, they have always paid attention to adopting a scientific attitude of alertness against methods that are inconsistent with reality and to setting "high targets." Before making major repairs on a boiler set, the revolutionary committee of the boiler repair workshop made a proposal to increase the power output of the boiler. After carrying out an investigation among the workers, everybody pointed out that this boiler set lacked the necessary conditions for improvement. The revolutionary committee of the plant and the leading comrades of the workshop studied together Chairman Mao's teaching, "People must adapt their thinking to the changed conditions. Of course no one should go off into wild flights of fancy, or make plans of action unwarranted by the objective situation, or stretch for the impossible." In the discussion everybody suggested, "No matter what we are doing, we must combine subjective wishes with objective reality and combine the revolutionary spirit of daring in thought and action with a strict scientific attitude. Purely relying on subjective wishes to do things well is not enough, we must resolutely guard against idealistic transcendentalism and metaphysics."

With the help of the revolutionary committee of the plant, the leading comrades of this workshop convened a joint meeting in which workers in charge of operation participated. A concrete analysis of problems existing in the boiler was made, and after that an appraisal experiment was carried out. They further proved that improvements of the water supply and coal carrying subsidiary equipment were unable to cope with the demand for increased power output of the main machine. Under the unified planning of the whole plant, a small group with participation by veteran workers and technicians with practical experience from the various workshops was set up, and resources were pooled for an investigation on improving the subsidiary equipment.

After the output of power of the boiler was raised, the supply of water was always not up to demand, and that set a limitation on the power output of the boiler. The workers and technicians of the small group carried out a concrete analysis on the pump and the pipeline, and adopted measures for

increasing the efficiency of the pump and reducing resistance in the pip line and the supply of water was increased by 50 percent. Workers and technicians in charge of improvements on the coal carrying equipment, by adopting the method of speeding up the run of the conveyor belt for coal had also increased the coal carrying capacity by 40 percent. After the improvements on the subsidiary equipment, the demand for higher power output of this boiler was further met, and the gain of raising the power output consequently consolidated.

After the increase of power output was realized in the plant and following the increased length of operational time, problems in the equipment of some of the workshops were brought to light and non-safety signs began to appear. Some of the people felt that "increasing the power output is dangerous and it may swallow up all that has been gained. It would be better to carry on production in safety and not take risks." There were also those who said, "In increasing the power output beyond the limit of equipment, accidents are bound to occur."

In the light of such mentality, the Party committee of the plant organized the leading members at various levels as well as the broad masses of workers to make a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On Contradiction." Everybody took part in the discussion of the question of whether the contradiction between increasing the power output and safety in production could be resolved. The workers said, "To set the two arbitrarily against each other is metaphysical in concept. If because of the fear of accidents one becomes afraid to make revolution or to play a vanguard role, then through being conservative one would be shackled by foreign conventions. However, if attention is not paid to safety, it would be like building a house on sand and that in turn will affect the consolidation and the increase of power output. Only by using Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the mind could the subjective inspiration of the people be brought into play, the law of unity of opposites be maintained, the power output be increased on the basis of safety and safety be guaranteed in making improvements to increase the power output."

By actively reaching for the laws governing development and by doing preventive work well they not only succeeded in achieving high power output, but also reached the goal of safety in production. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking they have, in solving the pair of contradictions of technical innovation for increasing the power output and safety in production, maintained the scientific attitude of practice first, and have basically carried out successful innovations on every set and guaranteed the safety and efficient performance of every set of machinery.

In order to enable safety in production to be established on a firm and reliable basis, the Party committee of this plant has also mobilized the masses to unfold a mass "5 inspections" activity. That is, inspection of leadership, inspection of ideology, inspection of systems, inspection of discipline and inspection of equipment. In ideological development, they vigorously criticized nihilist ideas, strengthened discipline, invigorated the logical system of rules and drew the line of distinction between grasping technology for the revolution and taking the "white and expert road." In

this way the consciousness of the workers to carry out safety in production well for the revolution was raised. Because of the raising of consciousness among the broad masses of workers and the conscientious manner in which they studied the revolutionary style of "3 old experiences" and "4 strict demands" of the Tach'ing workers, their sense of responsibility was strengthened and in succession they discovered and eliminated more than 100 serious defects in the equipment, nipping in the bud the seeds of accident and guaranteeing safety in operation as well as fine maintenance and upkeep of equipment.

After the great increase in power output of the equipment another problem that appeared was the greater consumption of coal and waste of electricity. Some of the people thought that "increasing the power output of the equipment would naturally require more coal and use up more electricity." There were also those who thought that "the over-production of power output is a major contribution and a bit of waste hardly matters." The broad masses of workers and cadres made a serious analysis of this problem and they all agreed that "overfulfilling the power output and broadening the sources of income and economizing on expenditures are a unity of opposites and two aspects in the development of production. To set production increase and economy against each other is a metaphysical idea."

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "frugality should be practiced in running....shops," they organized the various workshops to set up three-in-one practice economy teams with veteran workers as the main body. By regularly conducting analysis on production conditions, by searching for laws, and by keeping in mind major issues and beginning with minor things, they summed up some effective work methods, and by combining equipment repair and improvement in overfulfilling power output with technical innovations in economic use of coal and electricity, succeeded in not only increasing output, but also in practicing economy.

* * *

PRODUCT QUALITY

Particular Attention Must Be Paid to the Question of Quality of Products

- report on an investigation of how Shihchiachuang No. 2 Cotton Mill mobilizes the masses to improve quality of products

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 14, 1971)

In August 1971, the rate of a No. 1-grade cotton yarn produced by Shihchiachuang No. 2 Cotton Mill (hereinafter called "No. 2 Mill" for short) was 99.9 percent and the rate of first-grade cotton cloth stored was 99.36 percent, both of which reached the highest level ever recorded in this mill. In the first half of this year, the amount of cotton used in each spool of yarn was smaller than that specified in the state target; the depreciation of machinery and the consumption of materials also dropped by a big degree as against that in the corresponding period of last year.

Figures show that the No. 2 Mill advances abreast with the advanced cotton mills of the country in such aspects as product quality, rate of consumption of cotton, and the target of mechanical depreciation and material consumption.

In the past few years, the No. 2 Mill implemented the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," perseveringly paid attention to quality that put "fine quality" in a prominent position. It succeeded in giving a greater output more quickly and more economically while insuring better quality. With output increased by a big margin, the quality of cotton yarn and cotton cloth also improved year after year. Since the beginning of this year, there has been shown a new sign that quality improves month after month.

What experience has the No. 2 Mill acquired in improving quality and reducing consumption?

In Grasping Quality, It Is First Necessary To Grasp Thinking

The No. 2 Mill is a big-scale weaving factory designed and built by our country by ourselves. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers, holding high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "slavish comprador philosophy," "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and "theory that the masses are backward" peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents. They further raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. A mass movement of technical innovation developed briskly. This lifted the output of cotton yarn and cotton cloth to a new level.

Last year, after the movement of increasing production and practicing economy was launched extensively, a new problem cropped up: With output increased, was it possible to improve quality to a further extent? Many people warmly discussed and untiringly argued with one another about this problem by the side of their machines, on the road and in the mess hall.

At this time, something happened in Paoti hsien, which inflamed this discussion and made it burn like an intense fire. This was what happened: Paoti hsien sundry goods store took in a stock of cheap cloth, on which the threads unravelled easily. As soon as this cloth was put up for sale, it was criticized by the masses. The leadership of this store looked into the matter and found that this cloth was produced by the No. 2 Mill. Accordingly, it wrote to this mill about the matter. Upon receiving this letter of criticism, the leadership of the mill sent a comrade of the production group to handle the problem. Upon arriving in Paoti hsien, this comrade carried out an investigation and also worked together with the sales assistants of this store behind the sales counter, so as to hear the views directly from the customers. He saw that some poor and lower-middle peasants came hurriedly from places a few dozen li away to buy things in this store but, upon seeing the cloth produced by the No. 2 Mill, they shook their heads, saying: "Cotton is obtained with hard work! We grow good cotton but it is made into such inferior cloth!" Returning to the mill, this comrade gave the masses a true account of the matter.

What had happened caused a strong reaction in the whole mill. The masses realized the importance of this problem. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the mill held that this was an excellent opportunity for carrying out the line education among the masses. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." "All products must not only be plentiful but also be of fine quality and be durable." The leading members at all levels and the broad masses repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings and held extensive discussions with reference to the difference in quality between the products of the No. 2 Mill and those of some fraternal mills. The worker comrades said: "Whether or not attention is paid to the quality of products is a question of orientation concerning whether or not we wholeheartedly serve the workers, peasants and soldiers."

The preparatory weaving workshop cited this example: Old worker Ma Hui-lin was a machine operator. Despite his old age and poor health, he worked perseveringly. For the past ten years and more, the rate of up-to-standard joining of yarns done by him has been 100 percent; whether in a specimen inspection in the workshop or in a general inspection by the masses, never was there a reject found from the products handled by him.

In a similar workshop which had similar conditions, work was done during the same period of time but the rate of up-to-standard joining of yarns done by some workers was only 80 percent and, in some cases, only 60 percent.

What was the cause of this? The basic cause was that Ma Hui-lin had persisted in the study of Chairman Mao's works, took serious responsibility

for his work and ceaselessly tried to make improvement. Facts show that, to insure fine quality, it is necessary first to be good ideologically.

After discussion, the workers and staff members of the whole mill raised their consciousness of the line struggle. They came to realize that: The question of quality was by no means a simple economic question but a question of attitude toward the whole-hearted service for the workers, peasants and soldiers.

They agreed that the quality of products must be improved. But, how should this improvement be made? Some cadres suggested setting up various regulations and systems immediately. It was necessary to set up regulations and systems. Should we first grasp revolutionization of man's thinking or only grasp specific technical management? The leading members of the top level of this mill went deep into the basic levels and strengthened leadership over the work at the basic level by sending cadres to do manual labor there. At all levels ranging from the headquarters and the workshops to the workers' groups and squads, the No. 1 men took charge of political work and carried out ideological work penetratingly and carefully. Upon discovering any problem of quality of products while doing this work, they got together with all comrades to study some selected works of Chairman Mao with reference to these problems, so as to find the causes, devise measures and continuously establish the idea of improving the quality of products. This effectively promoted the revolutionization of man's thinking.

The operation of a spooler requires very careful work. An operator of a spooler has to join the broken ends of yarns together for one thousand times or so each day. When he has made such a join, he invariably inspects it once again, so as to insure that the quality of work remains at a high level. The workers do not find this work troublesome. Some young workers of the cloth-weaving workshop formerly produced 27 to 28 bolts of defective cloth each month. Later, with the help of the old workers, they found where they lagged behind ideologically. This greatly helped reduce the output of defective cloth.

Constituting Cooperation Among All Departments

A modern textile enterprise is an organic single entity in itself. It comprises some ten steps of work and a few supplemental departments, which are linked up like a chain. If problems arise in one of these links, the quality of semi-finished and finished products will be directly affected, and production may even be suspended. For this reason, it is necessary for one department not only to do its work well but also to facilitate the work of other departments. All departments should display the spirit of socialist cooperation, help one another and take up responsibility together. This is a matter of great importance.

The No. 2 Mill pays full attention to this problem. Its workers repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account," and criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of running an enterprise and the

"departmentalist" idea of irresponsibility for the quality of products. The workshop which does one step of work shows concern for the interests of another workshop which does the next step of work, and the workers doing one step of work take into account the interests of other workers doing the next step of work. In this way, all are united together, and the output of defective yarn and cloth is greatly reduced.

To strictly insure the quality of products, various workshops carry out the activities of visiting each other and exchanging information. The cadres, the quality inspectors and the workers of the fine-counts yarn workshop often go to the cloth-weaving workshop to solicit opinions and to see whether the yarn which has been woven that day has fine quality and has the defects of broken wool and long skirting warp. Then they return to their workshop and immediately send the information to the workers and try to solve the problems one by one. The fine-counts yarn workshop holds itself responsible to the cloth-weaving workshop, and the cloth-weaving workshop also holds itself responsible to the fine-counts yarn workshop.

In February this year, some workers of the fine-counts yarn workshop did not seriously carry out the system of governing technical operations and turned out a greater quantity of defective yarn. Upon discovering this, the workers of the cloth-weaving workshop immediately stopped the machines, brought the yarn to the fine-counts yarn workshop, joined the workers and cadres there to make an on-the-spot analysis and helped them find the causes. After going through a similar course a few times, the fine-counts yarn workshop basically eliminated the production of defective yarn, and the output of defective cloth turned out by some workers' groups and squads by using defective yarn dropped by two-thirds.

The practice of cooperation prevails and the idea of taking the interests of the whole into account blossoms everywhere. Not long ago, out of a moment's negligence, a worker of a group in the preparatory weaving workshop turned out five spools of defective yarn, which was already sent to the workshop which did the next step of work. Should it be recalled or passed over? The group leader discussed the matter with all workers of the group. The workers said firmly: "It must be recalled. Passing it over will result in production of rejects, and the improvement of quality of cotton yarn will become empty talk. In no way should we give difficulties to fraternal workshops for our own convenience." Under the leadership of the group leader, they made use of their spare time, went through some 80 weaving machines and over 10,000 spools of coarse-counts yarn, and eventually found the defective yarn.

Those at the rear serve those on the frontline, and the supplemental departments maintain close cooperation with the first line of production--this is another important aspect of the work carried out by this mill to insure maintenance cooperation and improvement of quality. Each workshop has some workers responsible for repair and maintenance of the machines. Their work is closely related to the quality of products. Formerly, some people emphasized the "external causes." Whenever defective cloth was produced, they held that the yarn was defective. They never tried

to find the causes from their maintenance of the machines. Later, they came along side the machines and examined them. They discovered that 70 percent of the defective cloth was caused by mechanical failure. This discovery gave them a shock. They came to realize that the quality of products had close relationship with the maintenance of machines and that they had to take the interests of the whole into account, serve the producing units well and contribute their share toward the improvement of product quality. Many workers' groups and squads generally strengthened inspection, promptly overcoming the phenomena of operation of defective machines and preventing possible accidents. They not only took charge of the repair of machines but also actively assumed responsibility for any work which was advantageous to the first line of production, no matter whether it was their "duty" or not.

To insure the quality of products, various departments of this mill must maintain cooperation. But, do they have to maintain cooperation with the units outside this mill? The workers of this mill answer: Regarding cooperation, there is no demarcation between the inside and the outside of our mill. We should actively carry the heavy load and perseveringly carry out cooperation through to the end so long as it is needed by the revolution.

A kind of pongee produced by the No. 2 Mill has to be dyed before it is exported. To insure the quality of this export product, a dyeing factory demands that the different batches of pongee of different shades should be packed up separately before they were delivered from the mill, so as to avoid affecting the color of the pongee after dyeing. These different shades are caused by the unevenness of the woof made up of yarns of different counts. This difference in shades can be seen only under the sunlight and is not a face defect made by the mill. Upon learning this, the workers of the No. 2 Mill had the noble idea of winning glory for the great socialist motherland and spared manpower especially to inspect the shades of the pongee under a daylight lamp, although they had not much manpower to spare and were burdened with heavy tasks. To meet the demand of the fraternal factory, they invited the old workers of the dyeing factory to come and give them guidance. As a result, they very quickly met with the demands of export standards.

Combining Revolutionary Vigor with Scientific Attitude

We must combine revolutionary vigor with scientific attitude, so that we not only have surging revolutionary vigor but also have the practical scientific attitude--this is equally indispensable to the improvement of quality of products. Comrades of the No. 2 Mill have deeply learned this point from practice.

They have learned a lesson from a young worker who effectively solved the question of defective cloth.

This defective cloth was cotton cloth with broken woof; it was a product below the required standard. This batch of defective cloth was 80

percent of the total quantity of defective cloth turned out by the mill. It was a "long-standing, big and difficult" problem in cotton spinning. In the past few years, the workers of the No. 2 Mill made many attempts to find a method of solving this problem but the results were not satisfactory. During the movement of increasing production and practicing economy, workers of the north weaving workshop unanimously made suggestions and devised methods and were determined to minimize the output of defective cloth. The workers of a weaving machine thought of many methods but failed to solve the problem.

Apprentice Chin Chan-pin actively took responsibility for this arduous task. Firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "No investigation, no right to speak," he perseveringly made investigation and study in detail and inspected all the some 700 parts of this machine. After making many observations and inspections, he discovered that the chief cause was that the shuttles did not move steadily and frequently bumped against other parts of the machine, so that many of the woofs were broken. He conscientiously studied the conditions of pick and guiding of the shuttle and readjusted the irrational technological parameters, thereby quickly reducing the output of defective cloth.

A young, inexperienced apprentice has found a way to solve this "long-standing, big and difficult" problem regarding the defective cloth. This matter greatly enlightened the workers. It shows that, in improving the quality of products, we must have the spirit of "practice first," make deep-going investigation and study and acquire correct understanding of the objective things, before we can gain the initiative in changing the objective world. Having studied Chairman Mao's articles such as "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," the leading groups at all levels in the mill mobilized all workshops, workers of all steps of work and technicians to vigorously make investigation and study and to launch a mass movement of solving the problem of defective cloth. In a very short period of time, they found some ten causes for the making of defective cloth. Adopting appropriate measures, they improved the original technological designs and devised other measures, reducing the output of defective cloth of this mill by more than three quarters.

While doing its work, the No. 2 Mill maintained the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts. In the spring of this year, to satisfy the needs of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, and with the consent of the higher level, it produced corduroy which was welcomed by the masses of the cities and the countryside. At the beginning, some comrades saw that the task had to be carried out with great urgency and large quantities of this product was needed, and they suggested starting the production right away. The majority of the comrades disagreed with this view. They held that they were inexperienced in making this product and that full undertaking of this task would invariably result in low quality and passive production. They suggested carrying out production with a few machines first and then carrying out production completely after going through full practice. This seemed to be a bit slow in speed but it was in correspondence with the principle of combining revolutionary vigor with scientific attitude and was a practical method of achieving greater, faster, better and

more economical results. They formed a "three-in-one" group to carry out experiment with 12 weaving machines. They first mastered the problems of operation of the weaving machines and the quality of the product and promptly summed up experience before carrying out mass-production. As a result, the rate of up-to-standard corduroy was 99.96 percent.

Makes Ceaseless Efforts To Improve Technique

While mobilizing the masses to improve the quality of products, the No. 2 Mill pays particular attention to innovating the equipment so as to insure the continuous improvement of cotton yarn and cotton cloth.

While attention is paid to a main trend, it is also necessary to pay attention to discovering any other trend which may possibly be covered up. When the leadership of the mill suggested innovating the old equipment in order to improve the quality of products, some people had misgivings. Some technicians feared falling again into the quagmire of "putting technique in command." Some young workers thought that the mastery of technique was not of much use. To help all workers increase their understanding of technical work, the leading groups at all levels got together with them to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and helped them draw this demarcation line ideologically: A simple technical viewpoint is erroneous; it leads people to the counter-revolutionary revisionist road. What we vigorously advocate is that we master and delve into techniques for the revolutionary cause. We do not mean to discard science and technology. Instead, we mean to put politics in command of technique and to carry out technical work according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

With thinking raised to a higher level, there was a change in action. The six workshops of the mill organized 21 technical innovation groups in the form of "three-in-one" combination. For the purpose of improving the quality of products and reducing consumption, some workers and technicians of the "three-in-one" groups got together to study a way to innovate the old equipment and introduce technological changes. Some young workers actively and vigorously practiced technical skills and experimented on items of technical innovation under the guidance of the old workers. These workshops also ran evening technical schools, in which the workers talked about their experience in the practice of production and taught scientific and technical knowledge. "Master technique for the revolutionary cause" is becoming an action of the broad masses of workers. A technical force comprising "red and expert" workers is taking shape.

The spindles used in weaving in the No. 2 Mill were an old-type plain spindle. With production developed, this kind of spindle became more and more unsuitable to the demand of developing production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. The "three-in-one" innovation group was determined to change the plain spindle into the separator-type spindle. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they bought a batch of used spindles from another locality and processed and innovated them by their own efforts. After a few months'

arduous fight, they changed 80,000 plain spindles into comparatively advanced spindles of the separator type.

Cleansing is also a very important job in a weaving mill. It has direct bearing on the improvement of quality of cotton yarn. The workers of the fine-counts yarn workshop created a kind of electric leather-covered roller specially used in cleansing, instead of the iron stick used in picking waste by manual labor. Cherishing deep proletarian feelings for the class sisters, they perseveringly adopted the indigenous method, overcame difficulties and successfully made an electric leather-covered roller started by a miniature motor. This new cleanser is small in size and light in weight and operates at a high speed. It takes only 6 to 7 minutes to cleanse a weaving machine, increasing the efficiency by three times as against the past.

In the past two years, the workers and technicians of this mill perseveringly put proletarian politics in command, diligently studied scientific and technical knowledge, arduously practiced technical skills and carried out technical innovation to increase output and improve quality. They carried out ten items of technical innovation and succeeded in the experiments of 52 items of innovation regarding automatic feeding and high-speed carding of cotton. They were resolved to handle more correctly the relationship between politics and technique and between man and things, and to contribute their strength toward achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing the cotton weaving industry.

Shihchiachuang No. 2 Cotton Mill is advancing triumphantly on the road of sustained revolution!

- Writing Group of Shihchiachuang Municipal Revolutionary Committee,
NCNA reporter and
Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Ideology Takes the Lead and Management Follows

by

Chung Ch'ing-kung (钟青公)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 14, 1971)

The key to improving the quality of products lies with man's thinking.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Political work is the life blood of all economic work." To grasp quality, it is necessary to perseveringly put proletarian politics in command and to start from ideology. There are many factors which may affect the quality of products, for instance, quality of raw materials, equipment, technological conditions and technical skills. But, the question of ideology is the most important. Similar raw materials, similar equipment and similar conditions often turn out products of different quality because of the different levels of people's political consciousness. If we tightly grasp revolutionization of man's thinking, raise the political consciousness of the workers and staff members and bring the positive factors of man into full play, we can very quickly improve the quality of products. The experience of Shihchiachuang No. 2 Cotton Mill in grasping quality by proceeding from the grasping of ideology has illustrated this point more deeply.

The good or bad quality of products is a major problem of whether or not socialism can be built with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "All products must not only be plentiful but also be of fine quality and durable." All enterprises must pay very close attention to the quality of products. The trend of one-sidedly grasping output at the expense of quality must be prevented. The achievement of greater, faster, better and more economical results is a dialectical unity. Without quantity, there is no need to talk about quality; without quality, there is no need to talk about quantity. We must fulfill the state plan. We must make every endeavor to fulfill the tasks of production laid down in the state plan according to the quality and the quantity specified. We should see that a greater output of things with the quality below the required standard means a greater waste of raw material and labor. It is diametrically opposite to the spirit of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

The leading cadres of an enterprise must have the courage not only in grasping revolution but also in grasping production for the revolutionary cause and insuring fine quality of products. The good or bad quality of the products of an enterprise is an important indication of whether the leading group of the enterprise has the sense of political responsibility for the cause of socialism.

To grasp quality, it is first necessary to grasp ideology. Meanwhile, it is also necessary to strengthen management. It is necessary to give the masses free rein and, in particular, to rely on the old workers, to bring the enthusiasm of the technicians into full play, to strengthen management of equipment and supervision over technological and technical problems, and to enforce a system governing strict examination of quality.

By strengthening the examination of quality, it is possible to discover the causes which impair the quality of products. If the machinery and equipment are defective, appropriate measure should be taken and the masses mobilized to carry out technical innovation. If there are defects technologically and technically, effort should be made to effect technological innovation and improve technical skills continuously.

Strengthening examination of quality is an important measure for guaranteeing quality of products. The purpose of strengthening examination of quality is to uncover the contradictions in production, to guarantee quality of products and to take responsibility for the socialist cause. This is completely and qualitatively different from the "supervision, control and oppression" done by Liu Shao-ch'i and company which should in no way be confused with the strengthening of examination of quality. To insure responsibility for quality of products, there must be a strict system requiring examination of quality of each step and link of work ranging from the treatment of raw materials and making of semi-finished products to the delivery of finished products. Each worker should examine his own work, and the workers doing one step of work and those doing the next step of work should examine the work of each other; inspection by the masses should be combined with inspection made by full-time inspectors. In this way, the masses show concern for each other, strengthen cooperation, and look after the quality of products.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "What really counts in the world is conscientiousness, and the Communist Party is most particular about being conscientious." So long as we conscientiously take responsibility for the quality of products, make ceaseless efforts to improve quality, and achieve greater output more quickly and more economically while insuring better quality, we definitely can turn out more and better products and make new contributions toward building socialism!

* * *

EXPORT COMMODITY FAIR

China's 1971 Autumn Export Commodities Fair Closes

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 15, 1971)

china's 1971 autumn export commodities fair came to a successful close here today.

held at a time when the domestic and international situations are excellent, the fair was a scene of warm friendship and prosperity from beginning to end. close to 20,000 people visited the fair and negotiated for transactions during the past month including foreign friends from nearly 100 countries and regions on the five continents, overseas chinese and hongkong and macao compatriots. they included political, economic, military, cultural, scientific and technological, art, sports and journalists' delegations, government officials, friendly organizations, personages of trade circles and friendly personages from albania, korea, viet nam, romania, pakistan, nepal, ceylon, burma, tanzania, zambia, the people's republic of the congo, mali, equatorial guinea, egypt, afghanistan, turkey, austria, italy, cuba, chile, mexico, guyana and other countries. more than a dozen were trade delegations. following chairman mao's consistent teachings, staff members of the fair firmly implemented the socialist foreign trade policy of equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs, and the policy of developing friendly contacts with the people of various countries. with enthusiasm, they acquainted the guests with the new look in china's socialist revolution and socialist construction, and signed a large amount of export and import contracts with friends from trade circles of various countries and regions. this further expanded china's friendly trade exchanges with various countries and regions in the world and promoted mutual understanding and friendship between the people of china and the peoples there.

many foreign friends who came to attend the fair also visited factories, people's communes, docks, hospitals and schools in kwangchow and on the city's outskirts. they spoke highly of the new achievements scored by the chinese people in the political, ideological, economic and other spheres in grasping revolution and promoting production under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. they also warmly praised the chinese people's high morale and vigorous spirit.

after visiting the fair, some albanian comrades expressed this view: "the victories and achievements scored by the chinese people should be attributed to the leadership of their great leader chairman mao. the chinese people are advancing triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line." a tanzanian friend said: "the achievements the chinese people have made in such a short period and the rich experience they have accumulated are an inspiration to the developing countries. contrasting what he saw in the present visit with his visit to china a few years ago, a friend from italy said: "there is no doubt that china has made progress."

the great leader chairman mao pointed out in 1949 on the eve of the founding of new china: "the chinese people wish to have friendly co-operation with the people of all countries and to resume and expand international trade in order to develop production and promote economic prosperity."

many foreign friends from trade circles expressed appreciation of china's socialist foreign trade policy of equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs. a number of friends from trade circles of arab and african countries indicated their special requirements with regard to the amounts, types and specifications of the transacted commodities, in the light of the specific conditions of their countries. staff members of the fair always made special efforts to meet their requirements. a friend from trade circles of bahrain wanted to buy commodities in very limited amounts. a staff member of the fair told him: "you have come from afar and shown your desire to develop trade with the chinese people. the volume of business transactions may be fixed in accordance with your needs. you may buy a small consignment of each commodity you want and then sell the commodities on a trial basis in your home country." the friend from bahrain said gladly: "you are truly good friends of the people of bahrain." after negotiations, he signed a dozen trade contracts covering a small amount of transaction and was greatly satisfied.

a friend from african trade circles said: "china is a big country with a population of 700 million. however, it stands for equality among nations, big or small. in foreign trade, it sincerely caters to small customers from small countries like ours. this is essentially different from the policy of certain big powers which ride roughshod over weak and small countries and perpetrate control, plunder, enslavement and aggression by means of trade. china is a true friend of the african people."

through business negotiations and visits, many friends from foreign trade circles who participated in the fair for the first time come to understand china's socialist foreign trade policy and socialist new style. this helps enhance their friendly feelings for the chinese people and strengthen their desire to expand friendly trade contacts with china. the fair was held at the time when u.s. imperialism is experiencing daily worsening economic and financial crisis and is opposed by the people throughout the world for implementing its "new economic policy". many foreign friends perceived through their personal experience the matchless superiority of the socialist system in china. they accused u.s. imperialism and exposed how it transferred the evil effects of its financial crisis to other countries. they were incensed by such act of profiting oneself at the expense of others.

the fair showed that the chinese currency renminbi is enjoying a higher and higher international prestige. as financial crisis worsens every day in the capitalist world and the u.s. dollar with its special privilege as an international currency reserve of the capitalist world is tottering, businessmen from more and more countries and regions preferred at the fair to conclude business transactions with china by quoting prices and settling accounts in renminbi.

during the fair the united nations general assembly adopted the draft resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations and immediate expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique. upon hearing the news, many foreign friends at the fair extended congratulations to the staff members of the fair. the overseas chinese and hongkong and macao compatriots at the fair were overjoyed. their consensus was that this was a common victory for the people of the world and all countries upholding justice.

a grand reception was given this evening for the closing of the fair, with nearly 4,000 guests and hosts attending. chen yu, director of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, addressed the reception. he said: this fair is the 30th of its kind since china first instituted the 1957 spring fair with friends from over 20 countries and regions participating upon invitation. now the number has increased to nearly 100 countries and regions and the number of participants has increased more than ten times. the increase in the volume of import and export is still greater. foreign friends on friendly visit to china developed trade relations with us on the basis of the principle of "equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs". the friendship between the people of china and other countries is enhanced through such friendly exchanges.

chen yu pointed out: the situation is becoming better and better as the world experiences a vigorous upheaval. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend of history. recently, the united nations general assembly adopted the draft resolution of albania, algeria and 21 other countries. this proclaims the utter bankruptcy of the long-standing u.s. imperialist policy of hostility against china and depriving china of its legitimate rights in the united nations. this is a common victory for the people of the whole world. but u.s. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat and is colluding with the japanese reactionaries in intensifying their efforts to hatch the plot of "an independent taiwan". this is their desperate struggle after the bankruptcy of their plot to create "two chinas" in the united nations. the criminal act of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in plotting "an independent taiwan" and setting themselves truculently against the chinese people will certainly arouse further oppositions from the people of the world and land themselves in greater isolation. taiwan has always been china's territory since time immemorial. we are determined to liberate taiwan. the fond dream of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to carve out taiwan from our great socialist motherland, shall never be allowed to come true.

chen yu said in conclusion: following the daily development of china's foreign relations and the daily expansion of the friendly ties between the chinese people and the people of the world, our friendly trade intercourse with them will surely be further developed.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min proposed toasts to guests at the reception.

leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee attended the reception.

attending the reception upon invitation were reino rossi, minister of foreign trade of the republic of finland, david a. singh, minister of trade of the cooperative republic of guyana, and llewellyaneil deliyera bandaranaike, second permanent secretary to the ministry of industries and scientific affairs of ceylon, who are now in kwangchow; and diplomatic envoys of some countries to china, diplomatic officials and members of trade delegations of a number of countries.

also attending were members of the albanian journalists' delegation led by stefi kotmilo and some members of the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea led by sin in ha.

the reception was followed by a soiree.

OUTSTANDING PARTY SECRETARY

Outstanding Production Brigade Party Secretary

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Nov. 16, 1971)

_____ mi chun-shan, an east china production brigade party secretary, is one of the country's many outstanding rural cadres who are leading the masses along the socialist road. a cadre of the chengkuan people's commune of shantung province, he tries to retain the fine qualities of the labouring people. he has served the people devotedly for more than a dozen years.

bearing people's interests in mind

mi chun-shan guides himself by chairman mao's great teaching that a communist "should be more concerned about the party and the masses than about any individual, and more concerned about others than about himself" in leading the commune members to build a socialist village. this is shown in how a production team improved its land.

the fifth team of his misanli brigade, which is close to the yellow river dyke, had land that was pitted because soil had been taken to repair the dyke. moreover, the waterlogged land was heavily saline. grain output was particularly low during the three years of temporary economic difficulties from 1959 to 1961, because of interference and sabotage by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. it came to only about 0.8 tons per hectare. the team had to depend on state grain supplies and loans. at this time, mi chun-shan, who always has the interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants at heart, moved to this poor team. he was determined to help end the backwardness of the team by working hard with its members.

he led them and the cadres in studying chairman mao's teaching, "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution." they talked over how to overcome the natural adversities. he said to encourage them "pitted land can be filled in, saline soil can be improved and drought can be combated by digging ditches and wells for irrigation. with the wise leadership of our great leader chairman mao and the communist party, we poor and lower-middle peasants can surmount any difficulty or obstacle."

when the battle against nature started, a handful of class enemies, taking advantage of the trend for individual farming whipped up by liu shao-chi, clamoured that half the farmland should be shared out to individual households for farming. mi chun-shan firmly retorted: "this will mean individual farming, and individual farming is nothing but the way back to capitalism." he led the poor and lower-middle peasants in beating back this capitalist trend.

in five years of hard efforts, the team transformed its more than 13 hectares of alkaline land into fields that give high stable yields. grain yield in 1964 reached three tons per hectare, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. it reached 5.25 tons in 1967. there was also a good harvest this year.

mi chun-shan shows great concern about the daily life of the poor and lower-middle peasants. there was heavy rain one summer night last year. water began to trickle in through leaks on the roof of his house. ignoring this, he hurried to the home of a poor peasant woman in her seventies. he carefully examined the roof and walls. then he said to her: "well, there's no leak anywhere. set your mind at ease." he went out into the rainstorm again and travelled from door to door to inspect all the houses that he thought might not be in good repair in three villages of the brigade.

to sweat for collective

chairman mao teaches: "we communists seek not official posts, but revolution. everyone of us must be a thoroughgoing revolutionary in spirit and we must never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses." mi chun-shan always keeps to this teaching and persists in taking part in collective productive labour. he has done so ever since he became a cadre.

mi chun-shan was elected standing committee member of the revolutionary committee of the tenchou administrative region during the cultural revolution. he always goes among the masses with his spade and manure basket and joins them in whatever work they are doing. some commune members urged him one time not to work so hard, since he is in his fifties and, as a member of the leading body, is very busy, saying that it was enough for him to give leadership and make suggestions. mi chun-shan pondered over these remarks. that evening, he repeatedly studied chairman mao's teachings on cadre participation in collective productive labour. he recalled how he had worked like a beast of burden for landlords and been saved by the great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party. now he

was a cadre. his status had changed, but he should never forget his class origin.

in the mass struggle to transform misanli, mi chun-shan always stood at the forefront, doing the heaviest and dirtiest jobs. when he led the people in building pump wells in 1963, he slept and ate on the construction sites for more than a month. during a trial operation of the pump, the edge of the well caved in and the pump fell in. without the least hesitation, mi chun-shan and several poor and lower-middle peasants jumped in and helped raise the machine.

in the winter of 1967, the production brigade built nine pump wells, levelled 53 hectares of farmland and dug 500 irrigation ditches, turning the brigade's 80 hectares of low-lying and saline land into farms that give high stable yields despite drought or excessive rain. this helped end the backwardness of farm production.

to endure hardships for revolution

mi chun-shan forges steadily ahead along the revolutionary road, following chairman mao's great teaching: "the comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle."

since becoming a leading cadre, he has kept to the working people's fine style of plain living and hard struggle. he led the commune members of misanli in turning it into a rich production brigade.

most of the poor and lower-middle peasants now live in new houses built with the help of mi chun-shan. but his six-member family still lives in an old dilapidated house. each time poor and lower-middle peasants urge him to build a new one, he replies: "no hurry, wait until all the poor and lower-middle peasants have new houses."

when some people advised him to replace his patched cotton-padded coat, he answered: "a cadre wearing new clothes might keep away from dirt and water, divorced himself from the masses and drift away from the correct course."

over the past dozen years, mi chun-shan has not wasted a single cent or a single grain of the collective. selfless and eager to struggle hard, he serves the people wholeheartedly.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Northeast China Oil Refinery Makes Big Achievements in Multi-Purpose Use of Industrial Waste

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 16, 1971)

the workers of the fushun no 3. oil refinery in northeast china have recovered 19 chemicals and rare metals valued at over 4.8 million yuan over the past two years from waste water, slag and gas. this helped purify air, improve the environmental hygiene and promote industry and agriculture.

the refinery on the bank of the hunho river is an old one which processes crude oil and produces varieties of catalysts. the old equipment and the large amount of raw materials used every day caused a great deal of "three wastes". under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line after liberation, the workers have made some progress in making use of the waste. their efforts were interrupted by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the work was ordered stopped on the pretext that it was "not the job" of the refinery to recover industrial waste.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the refinery revolutionary committee, in its effort to follow a series of chairman mao's instructions on multi-purpose use, organized a worker-cadre-technician group, which then went to nearby people's communes to investigate the effects of waste water on farmland and ask the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants. the group reported their findings to the workers of the refinery. deeply educated, the workers decided to turn the waste into something useful to the people.

, the chairman of the refinery revolutionary committee led about 20 veteran workers and technicians to investigate and study the waste. an all-round plan was drawn up for making use of it. the group decided first of all to deal with harmful gas which contained hydrogen sulfide. they carried out experiments on the spot. after a half year of hard work, they collected about 1,000 data. then they improved the equipment and were able to recover hydrogen sulfide.

. the workers recovered more than 100 thousand cubic metres of sulphur dioxide every day, from which they produced dry ice for 24 units. 170 tons of liquid hydrocarbon have been recovered every year from waste gas and is used to replace coal.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, 200 tons of industrial waste water containing a large quantity of acid and soda was discharged into the river annually. this affected the growth of crops in the lower reaches. the workers were determined to end this. the waste water contained more slag than the filter tank could process and the workers failed to recover glauber salt from the waste water. some people said: "the money we get from one ton of glauber salt isn't enough to buy the straw bags needed. it's not

worth doing." veteran worker wang wen-chun did not agree. he and the other workers again studied chairman mao's teaching on multi-purpose use of material wealth and sharply criticized liu shao-chi's fallacy "profit comes first". the veteran worker said: "to make multi-purpose use of material, we have to consider things as a whole. we don't recover glauber salt for money, but to help agriculture and do something more for the state." what he said encouraged the workers to overcome difficulties. after many failures, they worked out a method to recover glauber salt. then, they went on to recover from the waste water sodium carbonate, soda, sulphide and other chemicals which are harmful to crops. the treated waste water was used to irrigate farmland and helped raise output.

could the catalyst slag be used? another veteran worker considered this many times. he discussed this problem with a technician and they pledged to recover platinum from the catalyst slag. the revolutionary committee and revolutionary masses supported their plan. they made over a dozen experiments but failed. they then studied chairman mao's philosophic thinking and came to know that everything has its own law. with determination to make repeated experiment, one can certainly grasp the law and find the way to solve a problem. failure can be turned into success. chairman mao's philosophic thinking showed them the way. eating and living in the workshop, they made another dozen experiments, they finally found a new way to recover the platinum from the slag.

the refinery's waste gas now no longer pollutes the air. its treated waste water is diverted to irrigate nearby farmland. the slag mountains have disappeared. the refinery's environmental hygiene has been greatly improved.

SOYBEAN HARVEST

Famed Chinese Soybean Center Has Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Changchun, Nov. 17, 1971)

yushu county, known as "the land of soybean", in kirin province of northeast china has got a good harvest on 80,000 hectares this year, and also had good results in grain. per-hectare soybean yield was 38 per cent above the 1970 figure and the total output was 40 per cent more. the commune members were guided by the great leader chairman mao's principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development".

long a soybean grower, yushu county is well known at home and abroad for the pure strain, large size and high oil content of its soybeans.

led by the party organizations at all levels, the commune members this year made great efforts to expand the cultivated area and overfulfilled the state planting plan. many communes, production brigades and teams

formed scientific experimental groups composed of veteran peasants, intellectual youth and revolutionary cadres. they improved the old cropping system and made a series of scientific experiments in seed selection, sowing, field management and other questions. all this helped raise output and improve quality.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

South China Mountainous Area Transforms Natural Surroundings

(NCNA-English Nanning, Nov. 17, 1971)

rocky mountainous tuan county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region of south china is outstanding for its achievement in transforming nature and developing farm production by self-reliance and hard struggle. this yao nationality autonomous county takes as its example the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

the boulder-strewn mountain ravines of the county contain many pan-shaped basins surrounded by hills and without a flood outlet. more than half of the county's farmland is scattered in 20,600 basins. the fields on the basin slopes are subject both to drought and washing by rain; those at the bottom often become waterlogged. all this held back raising farm output. deep-going changes have taken place in the county in the past few years because its revolutionary committee has firmly carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and led the people in deepening their mass movement to learn from tachai.

the county has since 1968 built 14,130 water conservancy works which drain and irrigate an additional 13,266 hectares of farmland. four thousand two hundred hectares of farmland on basin slopes have been transformed into contour terraced fields and another 2,466 hectares of farmland have been reclaimed. grain output has risen rapidly. it was 60 per cent greater last year than in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. local industry serving agriculture started from scratch and grew quickly. over the past two years 29 new factories and mines have been set up.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents before the great proletarian cultural revolution pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they spread pessimism by peddling the fallacy that "mountainous areas are backward" and "poverty gives rise to the desire for migration". they proposed moving 100,000 people to the plains in other counties. but local people and revolutionary cadres opposed these erroneous suggestions and were confident that if they armed their minds with mao tsetung thought and made all-out efforts they could end poverty in the mountainous area.

the tuan county revolutionary committee founded during the cultural revolution was determined to lead the people in deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai and bring progress to the county. in order to unify the thinking of the leadership, the committee organized members of the leading bodies at all levels to make a conscientious study of chairman mao's teachings and criticize liu shao-chi and company's idealist and metaphysical viewpoint. this includes liu shao-chi and company's viewpoint of seeing only the material conditions while ignoring the human factor, namely, of taking notice only of the county's poor conditions while ignoring the enthusiasm of the people for socialist revolution and construction. they also criticized liu shao-chi and company's cowardly and sluggard world outlook of yielding to the pressure of nature, fearing hardship and fatigue and indulging in a life of easy comfort. through study they have heightened their consciousness and strengthened their confidence. many leading members were of the opinion that although the county was poor it had several hundred thousand industrious and courageous people. they followed chairman mao's teaching that "under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed" and believed that when leading bodies at all levels led the county's multi-national people well, they could build a new tuan with mao tsetung thought. members of the county revolutionary committee went with the commune cadres to some advanced communes and production brigades to sum up their experience in learning from tachai. they then popularized it throughout the county.

people of the hungtu brigade of chenghsiang commune conscientiously studied chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". determined to remake nature, they dug tunnels through the hills to lead in water and built a 700-metre long aqueduct, leveled 36 hill-tops and dug ditches with a total length of 64 kilometres so as to lead in water for irrigation from a place beyond several hills. from 1964 to 1968 the brigade's farmland giving high stable yield increased from half a hectare to 286 hectares and grain output increased by a wide margin.

the brigade's outstanding accomplishments in battling nature heartened the people of the whole county. its experience in learning from tachai was soon popularized all over the county. the county's poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres saw bright prospects and a clear-cut orientation. following the example of hungtu brigade in learning from tachai, the movement to transform nature went full steam ahead throughout the county.

in the course of learning from tachai, the county grasped political and ideological work and solved problems in good time while it advanced. they faced a shortage of explosives, cement and other building materials and someone suggested asking the state for help. the county revolutionary committee organized the people to study chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and hard struggle and educated the cadres and commune members with mao tsetung thought. this helped them recognize that the question of self-reliance was essentially one of carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the erroneous thinking of a few persons was set to rights. while helping the communes and brigades solve

difficulties by relying on their own efforts, the county activated the people to set up county-run cement and explosive plants from scratch. a production brigade started to raise funds and prepare implement by its own efforts, and new a 400 metre-long tunnel through a hill in 1966 and completed the project in 19 months. it brought in spring water to irrigate dry sloping land. then the brigade dug drainage tunnel to free the basin bottom from waterlogging. as a result, grain output increased every year. communes and brigades in the county cut 153 tunnels through hills. 49 tunnels have been completed. this solves the problems of irrigation and drainage for many plots of farmland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AA TABLE TENNIS

Some Table Tennis Delegations and Foreign Friends Leave Peking After AATTFIT

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1971)

a number of table tennis delegations and foreign friends who were in peking to participate in or see the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, left here today for home or to tour other parts of china.

they included table tennis delegations or delegations of table tennis federations from afghanistan, algeria, the arab republic of yemen, burma, cameroon, the democratic people's republic of korea, egypt, equatorial guinea, guinea, iraq, japan, kuwait, laos (laotian patriotic front), malaysia, mauritania, mauritius, morocco, nigeria, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the people's republic of the congo, senegal, singapore, syria, turkey, uganda, colombia and mexico. the kenyan table tennis delegation had left peking for home on november 14.

the hongkong-macao visiting group which came to see the friendship invitational tournament, also left here today.

they were seen off at the airport or railway station by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee, the paking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal physical culture and sports commission, as well as chinese table tennis players.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries concerned and members of the embassies of these countries in peking were present.

peking airport and railway station were today permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese people and the asian, african and latin american people. the well-wishers and friends from asian, african and latin american countries exchanged farewell greetings before departure. amidst warm applause, the friends from various countries waved back to the crowds to bid them farewell and said in different languages "see you again exclamation"

Nineteen Table Tennis Delegations and Table Tennis Federations Delegations Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1971)

a number of table tennis delegations from asian and african countries, and some delegations of table tennis federations of latin american countries which had come to see the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament left peking for home or for visits to other parts of china by air or by train today.

they were the table tennis delegations of dahomey, ethiopia, gambia, ghana, india, iran, lebanon, liberia, libya, nepal, pakistan, sierra leone, the sudan, tanzania, togo, tunisia and zambia, and the delegations of the chilean table tennis federation and the south american table tennis confederation.

they were seen off at the airport or the railway station by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee and other organizations concerned as well as chinese table tennis players.

present were diplomatic envoys and members of the embassies in peking of the countries concerned.

before their departure, the friends from various countries unanimously expressed the hope that the friendship among the peoples of asia, africa and latin america and their sportsmen would constantly develop.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1971)

a chinese government economic delegation with fang yi, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, as its leader, left here for albania by air this afternoon on a friendly visit at the invitation of the albanian government.

liu chen-hua (already in albania), alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and chinese ambassador to albania, is the deputy leader of the delegation. the members of the delegation are: wei yu-ming, kao lu, li hsiao-lin, chai hou-jen and chang wen-cheng. li hsiao-lin and chai hou-jen are now in albania.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were acting foreign minister chi peng-fei, and leading members of departments concerned li chiang, liu ta-yu, han tsung-cheng, li ting-chuan, wang pin, chang yun-chih, chou ping, huang chieh and chiang ping.

also present were jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy in peking, and kleo bezhani, economic counsellor of the embassy.

Chinese Government Delegation Returns to Peking from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1971)

the chinese government delegation led by chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power, returned to peking from albania by air this afternoon after attending the inauguration ceremony of the mao tsetung hydro-electric power station at vau i dejes and after a visit to the country.

present at the airport to meet the delegation were leading members of chinese departments concerned including han tsung-cheng and liang chi-chou.

also present were jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim, kleo bezhani, economic counsellor, and others, of the albanian embassy in peking.

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 17, 1971)

the albanian journalists' delegation led by stefi kotmilo, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, left here for shanghai by air today after a four-day visit. it arrived here from changsha by train on the 13th.

wang shou-tao, secretary of the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, pai ping, secretary of the c.p.c. kwangchow municipal committee and vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of press circles in kwangtung province and other organizations concerned warmly welcomed the albanian comrades-in-arms at the railway station and saw them off at the airport.

on the evening of the 13th, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet to welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms. comrades wang shou-tao and stefi kotmilo made heart-warming speeches at the banquet which was alive with expressions of the profound, fraternal friendship between china and albania. they wished that the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and albania forged by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha would remain evergreen.

while in kwangchow, the albanian journalists' delegation visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao and the china 1971 autumn export commodities fair and attended the

closing reception of the fair. the albanian comrades-in-arms visited a farm and an agricultural machinery plant in hsinhui county and a people's commune in huahsien county on the outskirts of kwangchow. they were accorded a warm welcome by leading members and people of these places.

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 16, 1971)

the chinese journalists' delegation led by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-director of the hsinhua news agency, arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to albania on invitation.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were: dashnor mamaqi, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and editor-in-chief of the "zeri i popullit"; pipi mitrojorgji, staff member of an office of the central committee of the a.p.l.; fiqiri vogli, director of the albanian telegraph agency; misto treska, chairman of the committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries; janus mersini, director of the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs; klimi misa, director of the television studio; vasil gjylameti, editor-in-chief of several journals of the people's army, and other representatives of the press circles in the capital.

also present were: liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania; hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor of the chinese embassy here; yang fu-tien, hsinhua correspondent in tirana, and others.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1971)

a 26-member economic delegation from austria led by its leader rudolf seidl, vice-chairman of the austrian federal economic chamber, and its deputy leader f.j. haslinger, chairman of the china committee of the association of austrian industrialists, arrived here by air today after attending china's kwangchow autumn export commodities fair. the delegation is visiting china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

it was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the host organization and other chinese organizations concerned li chuan, sung ke-chiang and others.

dietrich bukowski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the austrian embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Acting Prime Minister Watches Badminton Match between Chinese, Canadian Players

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Nov. 15, 1971)

chinese and canadian badminton players held friendly matches here yesterday evening in the presence of over 800 spectators. mitchell sharp, acting prime minister of canada, was present to watch the matches.

the friendly matches included a men's single, a men's double and a chinese-canadian men's double mixed. china's hou chia-chang paired with canadian player jamie paulson in the mixed double match against canada's yves pare and china's tang hsien-hu, which drew keen interest of the spectators. their spirit of putting friendship in command and their splendid performance won warm praise and applause.

present also to watch the matches were fallens bee, president of the canadian badminton association, and members of sports circles.

lao hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other members of the chinese embassy in canada, and diplomatic envoys of some countries were also present to see the matches.

after the friendly matches, gifts were presented to each other. acting prime minister mitchell sharp received and shook hands with the chinese players. a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the matches.

the chinese badminton team led by tien hsueh-cheng arrived in canada on october 31 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the canadian badminton association. during their visit, the chinese players and the canadian players had friendly matches in victoria, edmonton, calgary, alberta and other cities, which were warmly welcomed.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Friends Leave for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1971)

radomiro tomic romero, professor of the political science department of the catholic university of chile, and his wife left here by train today for a visit to southern china before returning home.

the chilean friends were seen off at the railway station by leading members of the china-latin america friendship association and other organizations concerned including ma chia-chun, chou pei-yuan, hsieh ching-yi, li yen-nien and lin chen.

during their stay in peking, the chilean friends visited tsinghua university, peking university, the peking general petro-chemical works, the palace museum, scenic spots and places of historical interest. they were guests at the closing ceremony of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Table Tennis Delegation Leader Says: "Friendship Invitational Tournament Promotes Unity among Youth and People of Various Countries"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1971)

t. helal, leader, and i. nakhla, deputy leader, of the table tennis delegation from egypt attending the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament said to hsinhua on the eve of the closing of the tournament that its great success was due to the concerted efforts and cooperation of all the countries taking part.

the delegation leader said: "sports is a good channel linking the people of various countries. though the people of countries taking part in the friendship invitational tournament have different skin colour and speak different languages, common feelings and friendship have linked them."

delegation leader t. helal said: "talking about 'friendship' calls to mind the word 'aggression'. we are confronted with aggression, other arab countries, too, especially the palestinian people. we physical culture and sports workers should be ready at all times, together with the politicians, to promote the friendship between the peoples and oppose aggression."

the deputy leader i. nakhla warmly praised the friendship tournament's unprecedented success. he said:

"this is demonstrated by the sincere cooperation among the players of various countries, learning from each other and raising their technical level in table tennis. the tournament has played a big role both in developing friendship among the people and in promoting the development of sports."

i. nakhla pointed out: "the fundamental principle linking afro-asian youth is built on the basis of striving for freedom and independence and opposition to imperialism appearing at any place, at any time and in any form."

i. nakhla said that during the tournament, "the young people taking part in the tournament cooperated well. for instance, profound friendship has been cemented between the egyptian and vietnamese men and women players, and this makes a deep impression on me because both are fighting for freedom and independence and to defeat u.s. imperialism.

"the international setting for the friendship tournament is that many countries in asia and africa are fighting for freedom, independence and the people's well-being. the people's republic of china has given these countries tremendous support. through the tournament, we have deeply understood that these countries are all fighting for the same principle."

deputy delegation leader i. nakhla warmly congratulated the people's republic of china on the restoration of her lawful rights in the united nations. he said: "many countries stand on the side of the people's republic of china, and this shows the sentiments of the people / of these countries for the chinese people."

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1971)

at the invitation of the government of the republic of guinea, a government delegation of the people's republic of china with hsieh hsin-ho, vice-minister of light industry, as its leader and han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, as its deputy leader left here for conakry by air today to attend the celebrations of the first anniversary of the victory of the guinean people in repulsing the invasion by the portugese mercenary troops. han ke-hua is now in conakry.

the members of the delegation are: chu hsien-sung, a deputy division head of the department of west asian and african affairs of the foreign ministry, and chen chin-lung, a deputy division head of the second bureau of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were hsia chih-hsu, vice-minister of light industry, ho ying, director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the foreign ministry, and others.

present were madame diop mamadou, wife of the guinean ambassador to china, and mamadi kaba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in peking.

Guinean Table Tennis Delegation Leader Gives Impression on AATTFIT

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1971)

ahmadou dieng, leader of the guinean table tennis delegation, pointed out in a recent interview with hsinhua here that the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament is the first tournament which enabled the african and asian people to come together for friendly competition, "therefore, the significance of the tournament is exceptional."

he continued: "the aim of the tournament was not just for competition, but also for strengthening the solidarity and friendly sentiments of the afro-asian peoples. when people met, they felt the friendship and unity among all the delegations and all the people."

the delegation leader said: "in the finals, people might say which team or which player won. actually it was the people of asia and africa who won, because they have strengthened the friendship and unity among them, so that they will be able to struggle still better against world imperialism."

delegation leader ahmadou dieng said: "technically, nearly every delegation and every player has a style of his own. we saw some technique in table tennis and we'll put it at our service."

he continued: "we are very glad that the second tournament will be participated by people from latin america. this will enlarge the big family of our asian, african and latin american peoples. we regard the tournament as a means to promote the friendship among the peoples on the three continents. in the next friendship invitational tournament, old friends will meet again, and their friendship and solidarity will be further strengthened."

CHINA AND GUYANA

Press Communique on Guyana Government Trade Mission's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1971)

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, a guyana government trade mission led by hon. david a. singh, minister of trade of the co-operative republic of guyana, paid a friendly visit from november 6 to 15, 1971, to the people's republic of china and visited the kwangchow fair.

premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien met minister singh and all the members of the mission on separate occasions and extended a warm welcome to the distinguished guyanese guests. premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien expressed thanks to the guyanese government for its just stand at the 26th general assembly of the united nations in support of the restoration of her legitimate rights to the people's republic of china, and reaffirmed that the government of the people's republic of china firmly supports guyana and other latin american countries in the struggle to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and to own and control the natural resources of their respective countries.

the mission held talks with the ministry of foreign trade and the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries of the people's republic of china. in conformity with their common desire to develop friendly relations between china and guyana, the two sides, authorized by their respective governments, had extensive exchanges of views on the development of trade and economic and technical cooperation between the two countries and achieved positive results.

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the co-operative republic of guyana have decided to develop trade relations between the two countries on the principles of equality and mutual benefit and mutual supply of needed goods, and have agreed on arrangements concerning the establishment of permanent trade missions in each other's capital.

the government of the co-operative republic of guyana welcomes the establishment of a permanent trade mission in georgetown by the government of the people's republic of china in the near future. the government of the people's republic of china welcomes the establishment of a permanent trade mission in peking by the government of the co-operative republic of guyana at a time it deems appropriate.

the two sides hold that exchange of visits of government trade delegations between the two countries and the development of trade relations and economic and technical co-operation between the two countries will certainly further enhance the friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two governments.

november 16, 1971

Guyana Government Trade Mission Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 16, 1971)

david a. singh, minister of trade of the co-operative republic of guyana, and his wife, and the guyana government trade mission he is leading left here for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the railway station by chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of other organizations concerned as well as 1,000 revolutionary people. also present was sun so-chang, vice-minister of foreign trade, who accompanied the distinguished guyanese guests from peking to kwangchow.

red flags fluttered at the kwangchow railway station today. the national flags of china and guyana hung at the entrance of the station. when minister david a. singh, his wife and the other distinguished guyanese guests arrived at the station, the crowd waved bouquets and colour ribbons, beat drums and gongs, sang and danced and shouted slogans to give the guyanese guests a warm send-off.

the guyana government trade mission arrived at kwangchow from peking by air yesterday. it was met at the airport by chen yu, chou hua-min and leading members of otner organizations concerned. minister singh, his wife and the other distinguished guyanese guests yesterday evening attended tne reception marking the closing of china's 1971 autumn export commodities fair and a soiree.

ITTF

ITTF Leaders Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1971)

amin abou heif, vice-president of the international table tennis federation, acting president of the african table tennis federation and honorary president of the egyptian table tennis federation, and jaime munoz gampozano, i.t.t.f. vice-president, president of the south american table tennis confederation and leader of the delegation of the s.a.t.t.c., left here for home by air today. they were in peking to see the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee and other chinese organizations concerned and chinese table tennis players.

sohsoh conteh, ambassador of sierra leone to guinea, who had been in peking to see the a.a.t.t.f.i.t., left peking earlier.

ITTF Leaders Roy Evans, Koji Goto and Others Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1971)

roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation, and his wife; koji goto, i.t.t.f. first vice-president; a.k. vint, i.t.t.f. honorary secretary general; jean mercier, i.t.t.f. honorary treasurer, and his wife; mahmoud chenata, vice-president of the supreme council for sports in africa and director general of sports of the ministry of youth and sports of tunisia; and ndi sima joseph, a leading member of the supreme council for sports in africa; left peking for home by air today. they were in peking to see and take part in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the peking municipal physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned, as well as chinese table tennis players. end item (

CHINA AND ITALY

Ex-Minister of Foreign Trade of Italy and President of Italian-Chinese Institute for Economic and Cultural Exchanges Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1971)

vittorino colombo, ex-minister of foreign trade of italy and president of the italian-chinese institute for economic and cultural exchanges, and members of his party francesco pinto and gianpiero cassio arrived here this evening at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present at the airport to welcome them were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned including wang kuo-chuan, tang hai-kuang and hsi yeh-sheng.

also present was michelangelo jacobucci, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of italy in peking.

vittorino colombo and his party paid a friendly visit to shanghai and nanking before coming to peking.

Wang Kuo-chuan Fetes President of Italian-Chinese Institute for Economic and Cultural Exchanges

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1971)

wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of vittorino colombo, ex-minister of foreign trade of italy and president of the italian-chinese institute for economic and cultural exchanges, and members of his party francesco pinto and gianpiero cassio.

present at the banquet upon invitation were antonino restivo, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials, of the italian embassy in peking.

speaking at the banquet, wang kuo-chuan said: mr. vittorino colombo has dedicated himself to the cause of friendship between china and italy and done positive work in promoting economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries. we express our sincere gratitude for this.

continuing, he said: there has been a long-standing friendship between the chinese and italian peoples. we are convinced that the friendship between our two peoples and the relations between our two countries will be further developed through the current visit of mr. colombo and by the joint efforts of the two sides.

in his speech, vittorino colombo said: the people of italy are following with keen enthusiasm the development of relations with china and congratulate the people's republic of china on the restoration to her of all her legitimate rights in the united nations.

he praised the chinese people for their spirit of unity and hard working, and praised chairman mao for capably leading china forward in her progress.

he said: we will make further efforts in our work to speed up the development of economic and cultural relations and the friendship between the two peoples after we return to italy.

also present at the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned hsieh fu-min, chen shu-fu, hu shu-tu, hsi yen-sheng and wang wen-lin.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Leader of Japanese Table Tennis Delegation Praises AATTFIT

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1971)

koji goto, leader of the japanese table tennis delegation, said in an interview with hsinhua that the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament was a spectacular meeting of friendship, a meeting of substantial significance. "in a word, it is superlative," he added.

koji goto emphasized that the spirit of "friendship first, competition second" had gone deep into the hearts of some 700 table tennis players and staff members from 51 countries and regions attending the tournament.

he said that the friendship invitational tournament "offered people from 51 asian and african countries and regions an opportunity to join hands in a union of hearts and therefore it is a meeting of substantial significance".

as far as table tennis technique was concerned, he said, there was a gap between different countries. he expressed the hope that asian and african players would continue to study technique together after the friendship tournament so as to reduce the gap and ensure further improvement of play.

referring to the friendship between japanese and chinese players and the people of the two countries, koji goto said that table tennis players of japan and china were attached to each other like brothers.

he recalled the summary of the talks between the japanese and chinese table tennis associations signed last february, the chinese table tennis team's participation in the 31st world championships in nagoya last april and its tour of various places in japan which had strengthened the friendship between table tennis players of the two countries. they became fast friends the moment they met, with mutual respect, affection and trust, he said.

at the end of the interview, koji goto said that when he was home he would convey the sincere regards of the chinese people to the japanese people and do his utmost to promote japan-china friendship with table tennis as a medium.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo and China-Japan Friendship Association Vice President Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Tokyo Economic Circles Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the association, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with all the members of the visiting group of personages from tokyo economic circles led by takeo shooji.

the members of the group present at the meeting were: advisers kazutaka kikawada and shigeo nagano; members masaki nakajima, yoshizane iwasa, hiroki imazato, moriatsu minato, seiichi yamashita and ryooichi kawai; and assistants kazuo seki, tadao norimatsu, susumu yoda, hiroshi nishibori, takayoshi yokoyama and hironobu tsumaki.

after the meeting, kuo mo-jo and wang kuo-chuan gave a banquet in honour of the japanese guests.

present at the banquet were teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan international trade promotion association; ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the association; and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office.

present at the banquet were leading members of the china-japan friendship association, the china council for the promotion of international trade and the china-japan memorandum trade office including liu hsi-wen, hsu ming, wang wen-lin, wu shu-tung, hsiao hsiang-chien, lin po, chang feng, chou chi, ting min, chao tzu-jui, wang hsiao-hsien and chiang pei-chu.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Delegation of South American Table Tennis Federation Highly Praises AATTFIT

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1971)

the delegation of the south american table tennis federation, which has come to see the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, praised the tournament on its tremendous achievements in enhancing friendship among the people and players of various countries and in promoting table tennis in asia and africa. the delegation said this to hsinhua.

head of the delegation jaime munoz campozano said: "it was valuable for us to come and see the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament. we'll never forget it. sports are one way for the afro-asian

people to enhance their unity and friendship. the friendship invitational tournament deepened the friendship and understanding among the people of various countries in asia and africa.

"the tournament gave prominence to the development of the friendship among the peoples of various countries. this is why the tournament proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. the players of various countries joined together in practice and exchanged pointers on play before the tournament. the friendship displayed in the arena by the players was moving. the winning and losing teams congratulated each other. the relation between the contestants was that of friends. the greatest winner in this friendship tournament has been the friendship developed among the people and players."

he said: "we are very satisfied with the decision that the next invitational tournament will include latin america. we hoped to take part in such a friendship invitational tournament. this desire has been brought to reality. i believe that the friendship among the people of asia, africa and latin america, who have the same experience of suffering, will be enhanced through future asian, african and latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournaments and through other exchange of sports."

delegation member carlos taranto said: "what impressed me most in the friendship invitational tournament was the friendship among the sportsmen of various countries. i have seen many world table tennis championships in which many people thought mainly of winning. but during this tournament, the players have throughout maintained an atmosphere of friendship and unity. extending the friendship invitational tournament to latin america is a great success, and this will raise the level of table tennis skill on the three continents and enhance the friendship and contacts among the people."

secretary of the delegation louis balseca said: "i have come to china for the first time to attend a big world tournament, and my impression of it is very deep. it is a pity that i am leaving china. i will leave here for home with the warm sentiments of the chinese people and the profound friendship of the other afro-asian people. i believe that the forthcoming asian, african and latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament will achieve still greater success."

CHINA AND LIBERIA

Liberian Delegation Leader on Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1971)

mckinley a. deshield jr., leader of the table tennis delegation from liberia, told hsinhua what impressed him most in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament was that "everybody put friendship first and competition second".

in an interview after the conclusion of the tournament, he said that when players of a team lost a match, they shook hands warmly with their opponents and everybody was left happy, win or lose.

he said there were many examples to show that friendship was given first place during competition. a small girl from togo played a big girl from tanzania. the girl from togo won. the tanzanian player embraced the small girl and carried her in arms. the spectators clapped their hands. friendship prevailed. when liberian players won from players from cameroon, the cameroon players all came to them and shook their hands. all this indicated friendship.

he pointed out that the tournament not only promoted friendship among the people and sportsmen of various countries and regions in asia and africa but also provided chances for the players to exchange experience, and stimulated development of table tennis in asia and africa. "it has accomplished the main objective, that is, friendship," he added, "all of us who have come to this tournament are going back to our different countries satisfied."

mckinley a. deshield jr. supports and is glad of the decision to expand the tournament to include latin america. he said that exchanges, contests and contacts would help deepen mutual understanding between the people living on the continents of asia, africa and latin america.

the delegation leader from liberia said that all the sponsor nations of the tournament had done much work in making the tournament a success. he believed that the next invitational tournament would be better than this one because of the experience gained from the first one.

he said the invitational tournament had enhanced friendship between the peoples of liberia and china. he said people in peking, old and young, were all very friendly. he said he would never forget how warmly the children cheered 'welcome, welcome exclamation' and bear in mind forever the friendship of the chinese people for the liberian people.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Delegation Head Says: AATTFIT Is a Tremendous Success

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1971)

"the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament was a tremendous success. mauritius is proud of being one of the sponsor nations," j. de laitre, leader of the mauritius table tennis delegation told hsinhua.

the delegation leader said: "the aim of the friendship invitational tournament was to enhance friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of the asian and african countries and promote the development of table tennis in asia and africa. in my view, this aim has been achieved."

"as chairman of the mauritius sports association and a sports editor of various newspapers i have attended many sports meets, never before have i witnessed such friendship between participants and sportsmen from so many countries, displaying so much friendship. during the matches, experienced players exchanged and shared experience with new comers, and with feelings of friendship gave tips on how to counter and return the ball," he stated. "the players embraced and shook hands with fraternal feelings after matches. it warmed my heart to see so many manifestations of friendship. just look at the smiling faces of the players and you will see how profound the friendship among them is. i've seen these smiling faces ever since my arrival in china.

"unlike previous championships," he went on, "this invitational tournament stressed friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of various countries." he said: "the most important thing is not to win, not only to take part, but to make friends and friends for ever."

j. de laitre added: "the fact that so many countries took part in the friendship invitational tournament shows that the tournament will give a big impetus to table tennis in asia and africa." he expressed his belief that there would be a greater development of table tennis in africa.

"tremendous achievements were made at this tournament," he declared. "the mauritius players expect to participate in the next friendship invitational tournament and will go to competitions in the same spirit of friendship and for the same principle of friendship."

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Head of Nigerian Table Tennis Delegation Praises AATTFIT

(NCNA-English Peking Nov. 16, 1971)

"the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament is a unique one, out of all international table tennis competitions, this is the first competition in which the main aim is friendship." this remark was made by a.a. efunkoya, head of the nigerian table tennis delegation, in a recent interview with hsinhua here on his impressions of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

efunkoya said: "from the point of view of friendship, it is remarkable that there are more than 600 players and officials representing the table tennis associations in 51 countries and regions of asia and africa. there is no doubt that this tournament has given many associations a great opportunity to make friends from among the best players of the world." in the meantime, many of the players from africa have had their first test of international competition, he added.

he said he hoped that "the friendship that is made in this tournament will be further enhanced in the future asian, african and latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament."

efunkoya, also a leading member of the african table tennis federation, continued: "this friendship invitational tournament has also provided us with an opportunity to organize the sports better in africa." he said that from contacts with leading members of other african table tennis associations he had got the impression that "popularity of table tennis in africa will be enhanced in the near future and that many of the players will go back to improve on the level of their performance as a result of participating in this friendship invitational tournament."

praising the pre-competition joint practice among players of various countries, efunkoya said: "there were many joint practices organized between african and asian players for about a week before the official start of the tournament, and most of the players remarked that they gained a lot in techniques of stroke production."

referring to nigerian-chinese friendship, efunkoya said: "members of the nigerian delegation are not new comers to peking; four of us came last april and we had several joint practices with chinese players and we made friends with them. this time we have a larger team here. both men and women players from nigeria have had similar opportunities to have made many friends from china and other asian and african countries. they have also seized the opportunity to improve their performance."

"i always referred to players of table tennis as sports ambassadors of their country, and after returning home we shall have an opportunity to convey friendly feelings and best wishes of the chinese people to our own people," he concluded.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Charge d'Affaires A.I. Fetes Chinese Delegation of Fuel and Chemical Industries Back from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1971)

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the chinese delegation of fuel and chemical industries which had returned from a visit to korea.

present were hsu chin-chiang, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries and head of the delegation, yang min, responsible member of the group in charge of production under the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and deputy head of the delegation, and members of the delegation.

also present were han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, and leading members of other departments concerned liu chun, chang yun-chih, wang ping-chen and chu chuan-hsien.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms repeatedly proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the people of china and korea, to the good health and longevity of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and to the good health and longevity of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

Korean Second Vice Premier Receives Chinese Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 17, 1971)

pak sung chul, second vice-premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, received yesterday evening all members of the second chinese visiting group to korea with chu li as leader and chu wan-kuo as deputy leader.

present were kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs of korea and pak mun bin, director of the korean international tourist agency.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

Korean Delegation Leader Says: Table Tennis Tournament Enhances Friendship Among Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1971)

"the friendship invitational tournament enhanced the friendship and unity among the peoples and sportsmen of asia, africa and latin america." li gwang ju, leader of the table tennis delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea to the tournament, said this to hsinhua.

"thanks to the concerted efforts of the six sponsor nations", he said, "the tournament was a complete success. the objective put forward by the six sponsor nations was to 'enhance friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of the asian and african countries and promote the development of table tennis in asia and africa'. this was achieved. we are very satisfied.

"the asian and african countries and some countries from latin america took part in the tournament. through contacts between the peoples and players of various countries, the friendship among the peoples of the three areas increased. the players learned from each other and exchanged experience in table tennis playing and raised their level."

he spoke warmly of the profound friendship between the korean and chinese people. he said: "the warm receotion the chinese people have accorded us and the fraternal friendship between the sportsmen of our two countries were an indication of the constant growth of the long-standing friendship sealed in blood between our two peoples. we cherish this friendship." he expressed the conviction that so long as the people and sportsmen of korea and china advance abreast, they would be victorious in the struggle to defeat imperialism and in their revolutionary struggles. he added.

referring to the good results the korean players achieved, li gwang ju said, "this is because we have followed premier kim il sung's teaching: the juche idea must be established in physical culture; to develop sports technique, sports must be popularized on a mass scale; and only through hard training can success be achieved. the korean players have armed themselves with premier kim il sung's teachings, trained hard in ordinary times and hence their achievements at the tournament".

the korean delegation leader declared that they would make the greatest efforts to carry forward the spirit of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. in future friendship invitational tournaments.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Delegation Leader Speak of Success of AATTFIT

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1971)

the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament was successful and satisfactory thanks to the joint efforts of all participating countries, said ta quang chien, leader of the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam attending the friendship invitational tournament.

in an interview with hsinhua, ta quang chien also said: "the friendship invitational tournament was aimed at enhancing the friendship among the peoples of various asian and african countries and creating conditions for the exchange of experience among the sportsmen. the common objective of the asian and african peoples is to unite against imperialism, imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism in particular, and for national liberation. the activities at the tournament have brought the players from various asian and african countries to a very good mutual understanding and strengthened the people's unity against imperialism."

he declared that the vietnamese delegation came to peking from the frontline of struggle against u.s. aggression to take part in the tournament. "we have noticed that other delegations pay great attention to the delegations from laos, cambodia and viet nam. they have not only seen us as players but also as fighters and encouraged us to resist u.s. imperialism. the people and sportsmen of various afro-asian countries stand on the side of the people of the three indochinese countries. they support us from the bottom of their hearts in the struggle against u.s. imperialism. we thank them for the support and sympathy given us," he said.

ta quang chien strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its aggression against the three indochinese peoples. he continued: "we will strive for victory at any cost. as president ho chi minh taught: 'nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.'" he said that the vietnamese people would fight still more resolutely and "victory will surely belong to us".

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Meets Peruvian Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1971)

acting foreign minister chi peng-fei this afternoon met miguel barandiaran, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of peru in the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Vice Minister of Home Trade Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1971)

gheorghe cazan, vice-minister of home trade of romania, and other romanian guests left here for home by air today after a visit to china.

seeing them off at the airport were chen shu-fu, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the departments concerned including chen cheng-chung.

also present were mircea badica, deputy leader of the romanian government trade delegation, and iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, economic counsellor, of the romanian embassy in peking.

Romanian Ice Hockey Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1971)

a romanian ice hockey team led by paun ion, member of the romania national committee for physical culture and sports and head of the international department of the committee, arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to china.

the team was warmly welcomed at the airport by leading members of the physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned including yu pu-hsueh and li lien-ching, and chinese ice hockey players.

octavian gavris, first secretary of the romanian embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Communist Party Delegation Leaves China for Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1971)

a five-member delegation of the spanish communist party led by santiago carrillo, general secretary of the party, left for europe yesterday after visiting peking, yenan, kwangchow and shanghai at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

comrade keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, met

and feted the delegation during its stay in china. keng piao had a frank conversation with them, in which the two sides expressed their respective stands and views. present were leading members of organizations concerned including feng hsuan and hsi tao-chung.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Table Tennis Delegation Deputy Leader Says: "AATTFIT Is Significant"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1971)

"the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament provided the afro-asian peoples with a very good chance to develop friendship, so it is significant", dr. fardous ali youssif, deputy head of the table tennis delegation from the sudan to the tournament told hsinhua.

the deputy leader said: "afro-asian nations have different languages, customs and habits. the friendship invitational tournament rallied together peoples of various asian and african countries and strengthened their relations of friendship and unity.

"the aspirations for developing friendship and the common goal of opposing imperialism have united the afro-asian peoples. there is a broad vista for the tournament because it strengthened this unity."

she continued: "after it came to the friendship invitational tournament, the table tennis delegation from the sudan enhanced the friendship of the sudan with the peoples and sportsmen of asian and other african countries and gained much experience to develop table tennis in our country through conversations, joint practice, contests and exchanging experience with other table tennis delegations."

she said: "the sudan and china are separated by mountains and rivers, but distance cannot keep the sudanese people's friendship for the chinese people from expressing itself. since coming to peking, the table tennis delegation of the sudan has all along felt at home because of the friendship and hospitality of the chinese people for the sudanese people." she stressed: "i'll carry to the sudanese people the friendship of the chinese people."

CHINA AND UN

Speech by Chairman of Delegation of People's Republic of China at General Assembly of United Nations

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 15, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china, at today's plenary meeting of the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations:

mr. president,

fellow representatives,

first of all, allow me, in the name of the delegation of the people's republic of china, to thank mr. president and the representatives of many countries for the welcome they have given us.

many friends have made very enthusiastic speeches expressing their trust in as well as encouragement and fraternal sentiments for the chinese people. we are deeply moved by this, and we shall convey all this to the entire chinese people.

it is a pleasure for the delegation of the people's republic of china to be here today to attend the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations and take part together with you in the work of the united nations.

as is known to all, china is one of the founding members of the united nations. in 1949, the chinese people overthrew the reactionary rule of the chiang kai-shek clique and founded the people's republic of china. since then, the legitimate rights of china in the united nations should have gone to the people's republic of china as a matter of course. it was only because of the obstruction by the united states government that the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations was deprived of for a long time and that the chiang kai-shek clique long repudiated by the chinese people was able to usurp china's lawful seat in the united nations. this was a gross interference in china's internal affairs as well as a wilful trampling on the charter of the united nations. now such an unjustifiable state of affairs has finally been put right.

on october 25, 1971, the current session of the general assembly of the united nations adopted by an overwhelming majority the resolution restoring to the people's republic of china all its lawful rights in the united nations and expelling forthwith the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all the organizations related to it. this proves the bankruptcy of the policies of hostility towards the chinese people and of isolating and imposing a blockade on them. this is a defeat of the plan of the u.s. government in collusion with the sato government of japan to create "two chinas" in the united nations. this is a victory for

chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary line in foreign affairs. this is a common victory for the people all over the world.

upholding principle and justice, the 23 sponsor countries of the resolution, albania, algeria, burma, ceylon, cuba, equatorial guinea, guinea, iraq, mali, mauritania, nepal, pakistan, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the people's republic of the congo, romania, sierra leone, somalia, the sudan, syria, the united republic of tanzania, the arab republic of yemen, yugoslavia and zambia have made unremitting and fruitful efforts to restore china's legitimate rights in the united nations; many friendly countries which supported this resolution have also made contributions to this end. some other countries have expressed their sympathy for china in various ways. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express heartfelt thanks to the governments and people of all these countries.

26 years have elapsed since the founding of the united nations. 26 years are but a brief span in human history, yet during this period profound changes have taken place in the world situation. when the united nations was first founded, there were only 51 member states and now the membership has grown to 131. of the 80 members that joined later, the overwhelming majority are countries which achieved independence after world war ii. in the past 20 years and more, the peoples of asia, africa and latin america have waged unflinching struggles to win and safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and oppression. in europe, north america and oceania, too, mass movements and social tides for the change of the present state of affairs are rising. an increasing number of medium and small countries are uniting to oppose the hegemony and power politics practised by the one or two superpowers and to fight for the right to settle their own affairs as independent and sovereign states and for equal status in international relations. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution, this has become an irresistible trend of history.

human society invariably makes constant progress, and such progress is always achieved through innumerable revolutions and transformations. take the united states, where the united nations headquarters is situated. it was owing to the victory of the revolutionary war of 1776 led by washington that the american people won independence. and it was owing to the great revolution of 1789 that the french people rid themselves of the yoke of feudalism. after mankind entered the 20th century, the victory of the 1917 russian october socialist revolution led by the great lenin opened up a broad path to freedom and liberation for the oppressed nations and peoples of the world. the advance of history and social progress gladden the hearts of and inspire the peoples of the world and throw into panic a handful of decadent reactionary forces who do their utmost to put up desperate struggles. they commit armed aggression against other countries, subvert the legal governments of other countries, interfere in other countries' internal affairs, subject other countries to their political, military and economic control and bully other countries at will. since world war ii, no new world war has occurred, yet local wars have never ceased. at present, the danger of a new world war still exists, but revolution is the main trend in the world today.

although there are twists and turns and reverses in the people's struggles, adverse currents against the people and against progress, in the final analysis, cannot hold back the main current of the continuous development of human society. the world will surely move towards progress and light, and definitely not towards reaction and darkness.

mr. president and fellow representatives,

the chinese people have experienced untold sufferings under imperialist oppression. for one century and more, imperialism repeatedly launched wars of aggression against china and forced her to sign many unequal treaties. they divided china into their spheres of influence, plundered china's resources and exploited the chinese people. the degree of poverty and lack of freedom suffered by the chinese people in the past are known to all. in order to win national independence, freedom and liberation, the chinese people, advancing wave upon wave in a dauntless spirit, waged protracted heroic struggles against imperialism and its lackeys and finally won the revolution under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao tsetung and the chinese communist party. since the founding of the people's republic of china, we, the chinese people, defying the tight imperialist blockades and withstanding the terrific pressure from without, have built our country into a socialist state with initial prosperity by maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and through self-reliance. it has been proved by facts that we the chinese nation are fully capable of standing on our own feet in the family of nations.

taiwan is a province of china and the 14 million people who live in taiwan are our fellow-countrymen by flesh and blood. taiwan was already returned to the motherland after world war ii in accordance with the cairo declaration and the potsdam proclamation, and our compatriots in taiwan already returned to the embrace of their motherland. the u.s. government officially confirmed this fact on more than one occasion in 1949 and 1950, and publicly stated that the taiwan question was china's internal affair and that the u.s. government had no intention to interfere in it. it was only because of the outbreak of the korean war that the u.s. government went back on its own words and sent armed forces to invade and occupy china's taiwan and the taiwan straits, and to date they are still there. the spreading in certain places of the fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined" is a conspiracy to plot "an independent taiwan" and continue to create "one china, one taiwan", which is in effect to create "two chinas". on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china, i hereby reiterate that taiwan is an inalienable part of china's territory and the u.s. armed invasion and occupation of china's taiwan and the taiwan straits cannot in the least alter the sovereignty of the people's republic of china over taiwan, that all the armed forces of the united states definitely should be withdrawn from taiwan and the taiwan straits and that we are firmly opposed to any design to separate taiwan from the motherland. the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan and no force on earth can stop us from doing so.

mr. president and fellow representatives,

the chinese people who suffered for a long time from imperialist aggression and oppression have consistently opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war and supported all the oppressed peoples and nations in their just struggles to win freedom and liberation, oppose foreign interference and become masters of their own destiny. this position of the chinese government and people is in the fundamental interests of the peoples of the world and is also in accord with the spirit of the united nations charter.

the u.s. government's armed aggression against viet nam, cambodia and laos and its encroachment upon the territorial integrity and sovereignty of these three countries have aggravated tension in the far east, and met with strong opposition of the people of the world, including the american people. the chinese government and people firmly support the peoples of the three countries of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and firmly support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples and the 7-point peace proposal put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. the u.s. government should withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its armed forces and the armed forces of its followers from the three countries of indochina so that the peoples of the three countries may solve their own problems independently and free from foreign interference; this is the key to the relaxation of tension in the far east.

to date, korea still remains divided. the chinese people's volunteers have long since withdrawn from korea but up to now the u.s. troops still remain in south korea. the peaceful unification of their fatherland is the common aspiration of the entire korean people. the chinese government and people firmly support the 8-point programme for the peaceful unification of the fatherland put forward by the democratic people's republic of korea in april this year and firmly support its just demand that all the illegal resolutions adopted by the united nations on the korean question be annulled and the "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" be dissolved.

the essence of the middle east question is aggression against the palestinian and other arab peoples by israeli zionism with the support and connivance of the super-powers. the chinese government and people resolutely support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against aggression and believe that persevering in struggle and upholding unity the heroic palestinian and other arab peoples will surely be able to recover the lost territories of the arab countries and restore to the palestinian people their national rights. the chinese government maintains that all countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice have the obligation to support the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples, and no one has the right to engage in political deals behind their backs bartering away their right to existence and their national interests.

the continued existence of colonialism in all its manifestations is a provocation against the peoples of the world. the chinese government and people resolutely support the people of mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau) in their struggle for national liberation, and resolutely support the people of azania, zimbabwe

and namibia in their struggle against the white colonialist rule and racial discrimination. their struggle is a just one, and a just cause will surely triumph.

the independence of a country is incomplete without economic independence. the economic backwardness of the asian, african and latin american countries is the result of imperialist plunder. opposition to economic plunder and protection of national resources are the inalienable sovereign rights of an independent state. china is still an economically backward country as well as a developing country. like the overwhelming majority of the asian, african and latin american countries, china belongs to the third world. the chinese government and people resolutely support the struggles initiated by latin american countries and peoples to defend their rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and to protect the resources of their respective countries. the chinese government and people resolutely support the struggles unfolded by the petroleum-exporting countries in asia, africa and latin america as well as various regional and specialized organizations to protect their national rights and interests and oppose economic plunder.

we have consistently maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal and that the five principles of peaceful coexistence should be taken as the principles guiding the relations between countries. the people of each country have the right to choose the social system of their own country according to their own will and to protect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their own country. no country has the right to subject another country to its aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying. we are opposed to the imperialist and colonialist theory that big nations are superior to the small nations and small nations are subordinate to the big nations. we are opposed to the power politics and hegemony of big nations bullying small ones or strong nations bullying weak ones. we hold that the affairs of a given country must be handled by its own people, that the affairs of the world must be handled by all the countries of the world, and that the affairs of the united nations must be handled jointly by all its member states, and the superpowers should not be allowed to manipulate and monopolize them. the superpowers want to be superior to others and lord it over others. at no time, neither today nor ever in the future, will china be a superpower subjecting others to its aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying.

the one or two superpowers are stepping up their arms expansion and war preparations and vigorously developing nuclear weapons, thus seriously threatening international peace. it is understandable that the people of the world long for disarmament and particularly for nuclear disarmament. their demand for the dissolution of military blocs, withdrawal of foreign troops and dismantling of foreign military bases is a just one. however, the superpowers, while talking about disarmament every day, are actually engaged in arms expansion daily. the so-called nuclear disarmament which they are supposed to seek is entirely for the purpose of monopolizing nuclear weapons in order to carry out nuclear threats and blackmail. china will never participate in the so-called nuclear disarmament talks between the nuclear powers behind the backs of the non-nuclear countries. china's nuclear weapons are still in the experimental stage.

china develops nuclear weapons solely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons and nuclear war. the chinese government has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and proposed to convene a summit conference of all countries of the world to discuss this question and, as the first step, to reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons. the chinese government has on many occasions declared, and now on behalf of the chinese government, i once again solemnly declare that at no time and under no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. if the united states and the soviet union really and truly want disarmament, they should commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. this is not something difficult to do. whether this is done or not will be a severe test as to whether they have the genuine desire for disarmament.

we have always held that the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other. china has always had the sympathy and support of the people of various countries in her socialist revolution and socialist construction. it is our bounden duty to support the just struggles of the people of various countries. for this purpose, we have provided aid to some friendly countries to help them develop their national economy independently. in providing aid, we always strictly respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries, and never attach any conditions or ask for any privileges. we provide free military aid to countries and peoples who are fighting against aggression. we will never become munition merchants. we firmly oppose certain countries trying to control and plunder the recipient countries by means of "aid". however, as china's economy is still comparatively backward, the material aid we have provided is very limited, and what we provide is mainly political and moral support. with a population of 700 million, china ought to make a greater contribution to human progress. and we hope that this situation of our ability falling short of this wish of ours will be gradually changed.

mr. president and fellow representatives,

in accordance with the purposes of the united nations charter, the united nations should play its due role in maintaining international peace, opposing aggression and interference and developing friendly relations and cooperation among nations. however, for a long period the one or two superpowers have utilized the united nations and have done many things in contravention of the united nations charter against the will of the people of various countries. this situation should not continue. we hope that the spirit of the united nations charter will be really and truly followed out. we will stand together with all the countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice and work together with them for the defence of the national independence and state sovereignty of various countries and for the cause of safeguarding international peace and promoting human progress.

Delegation of People's Republic of China Warmly Welcomed at 26th UN General Assembly Session

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 15, 1971)

the delegation of the people's republic of china with chiao kuan-hua as chairman and huang hua as vice-chairman attended the plenary meeting of the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly today and received warmest welcome. at the meeting, chairman of the delegation chiao kuan-hua made an important speech which received warm applause in the assembly hall. (full text of his speech has been released separately)

the meeting started at 10:30 a.m. local time. when delegation chairman chiao kuan-hua, vice-chairman huang hua and representatives fu hao, hsiung hsiang-hui and chen chu entered the hall and took china's seats, representatives of many friendly countries at once came to extend them greetings and welcome. assembly president adam malik first of all made a welcoming speech. "as president of the general assembly," he said, "i take great pleasure in welcoming the delegation of the people's republic of china." referring to the participation of the people's republic of china in the work of the united nations organization, he said, "this is an historic occasion."

after malik's speech, representatives of many countries took the floor in welcome of the chinese delegation. while they were speaking, the number of speakers on the list kept on increasing that finally representatives from a total of 57 countries delivered welcoming speeches. they included representatives from albania, algeria and other co-sponsoring countries of the draft resolution demanding the immediate restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all the organizations related to it, representatives from asia, africa, latin america, the arab region, east europe, west europe, north europe, etc. as a result of the increasing number of speakers, the meeting scheduled to end in the morning continued in the afternoon after a lunch break. it ended at 6:40 p.m. local time, lasting about six hours. still other representatives could not deliver their prepared speeches because it was so late.

the welcoming speeches of many representatives were filled with enthusiasm and warmth expressing confidence, encouragement and fraternal feelings toward the chinese people. a number of representatives in their speeches praised chairman mao for his leadership of the chinese people in the cause of revolution and construction. a representative recited ardently a poem of chairman mao's.

after the representatives of different countries made their welcoming speeches, chairman of the delegation chiao kuan-hua mounted the rostrum of the u.n. general assembly amidst prolonged applause and cheers and delivered an important speech. he first of all thanked the assembly president and the representatives for their welcome. on behalf of the chinese government and people, he expressed hearty thanks to albania, algeria and 21 other co-sponsoring countries which

had upheld principle and justice for their unremitting and fruitful efforts to restore china's legitimate rights in the united nations, to many friendly countries which supported this resolution and to some other countries which expressed their sympathy for china in various ways. he expounded in an all-round way the principled stand of the chinese government on a series of important international questions. his speech was warmly welcomed by an overwhelming majority of the representatives. the hall was very quiet during his speech with the representatives listening attentively. when chiao kuan-hua concluded his speech, a prolonged and warm applause burst out once again in the hall. representatives from many friendly countries again came to the place of the chinese delegation to shake hands cordially with delegation chairman chiao kuan-hua, vice-chairman huang hua and the other representatives, and extend warm congratulations.

an atmosphere of friendship toward china prevailed throughout the meeting.

the representatives of the various countries who made welcoming speeches at the meeting (according to the order of their speeches) were: kuwait (on behalf of the asian states), czechoslovakia (on behalf of the east european states), netherlands (on behalf of the west european and other states), denmark (on behalf of the 5 nordic countries), morocco (on behalf of the arab states), u.s.a. (as host country), albania, france, chile, burundi, costa rica (on behalf of the latin american states), zambia, cuba, upper volta (on behalf of the african states), mauritania, pakistan, romania, the united republic of tanzania, italy, ghana, malaysia (on behalf of indonesia, the philippines, singapore and thailand), nepal, austria, yugoslavia, algeria, equatorial guinea, peru, the sudan, mali, the people's democratic republic of yemen, uganda, burma, guinea, the people's republic of the congo, japan, afghanistan, ceylon, mexico, iraq, cameroon, the arab republic of syria, ethiopia, turkey, u.s.s.r., iran, the arab republic of yemen, hungary, cyprus, poland, mongolia, india, lebanon, togo, somalia, tunisia, nigeria and bulgaria.

Welcome to You, Representatives of 700 Million Chinese People--Feature Article from UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 15, 1971)

the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations arrived in new york, where the u.n. headquarters is situated, at noon on november 11.

as soon as their scheduled arrival time was announced, representatives of the u.n. secretariat, permanent representatives of albania, algeria and other friendly countries, as well as hundreds of reporters of various countries or regions began to arrive at the airport, hours before the trusted delegates of the 700 million chinese people were due. at 12:30, the long-awaited airplanes appeared in the sky above new york city. joy beamed on the face of every one of the representatives of albania, algeria and 21 other sponsor countries, as well as of other friendly countries to the united nations, as the

chinese delegates alighted. warm were the hand-shakes and greetings. there was a common feeling of victory after a protracted struggle.

profound friendship between the chinese and american peoples

the american people, separated by u.s. reactionaries from the chinese people for more than 20 years, were particularly warm-hearted in their greetings to the chinese delegation. the message of the u.s.-china friendship association crystallized the feelings of thousands of american citizens: "the victory of the albanian resolution in returning to the people's republic of china its rightful seat in the united nations and expelling the chiang kai-shek clique is a great triumph not only for the people of china but for the people of the whole world."

a message of greetings received by the delegation while still air-borne, came from friendly americans edgar snow and his wife in bern, switzerland. it says, "happy landing exclamation wan sui exclamation very good wish exclamation" another cable from friendly personage felix greene in california says, "welcome and warmest greetings to you and your colleagues."

on learning that the chinese delegation was arriving in new york, hundreds of americans rushed to the airport to welcome it. they came from new york city, from washington, boston and philadelphia, from atlanta and other remote cities. when the chinese delegation motorcade passed through midtown manhattan, many passers-by beamed with delight as they passed the news along: "from china exclamation" "from china exclamation" many waved and shouted, "welcome exclamation welcome exclamation". many friendly americans, including some afro-americans, who had welcomed the chinese delegation at the airport, followed close in the wake of the official motorcade. from time to time they over-took it, repeatedly cheered the delegation and took off their hats and waved them in greeting.

crowds awaited the delegation at the entrance to the hotel where the delegation is to reside. the five-star red flag floating above it was the focus of attention. here too were assembled reporters from all over the world. telegrams and letters were awaiting the delegation from many places -- all expressing warm welcome to the chinese delegation, willingness to provide it with any possible assistance, and the hope for a personal meeting with the chinese comrades to learn more about the situation in new china. an old american woman named ellix, who resided in china dozens of years ago, was overcome with emotion when she saw the chinese delegation. tears trickling down her cheeks, she said, "it is like seeing long separated kinsmen again." pointing to her heart she declared, "i love china, here." two young women ran to the elevators to request members of the delegation to sign their names as souvenirs. a couple residing in the hotel greeted them, "very glad to see you. wish you success." one of the working staff was soon addressing member of the chinese delegation as "my good friend" and "my brother".

upon arrival at the airport, chairman of the chinese delegation chiao kuan-hua sent this message to the american people, "the people of the united states are a great people and there exists a profound friendship between the peoples of china and the united states. we

would like to take this opportunity to convey our good wishes to the people of all walks of life of new york city and the american people." many friendly americans proclaimed the statement of chairman of the chinese delegation chiao kuan-hua as "excellent". they emphasised that during the last 20 years and more, a handful of u.s. reactionaries had attempted to isolate china, but they had failed to undermine the profound friendship between the peoples of china and the united states.

welcome from patriotic overseas chinese in u.s.

the arrival of the chinese delegation was a joyous occasion for many chinese long resident in the u.s. in high spirits, hundreds of them arrived at the airport very early. many carried portraits of the great leader chairman mao. others carried red streamers inscribed with "warm welcome to the delegation of the motherland to the u.n. general assembly exclamation" "long live the people's republic of china exclamation" and "unite to win still greater victories exclamation" as the delegation motorcade passed slowly in front of them, they enthusiastically cheered and sang the song "ode to the socialist motherland". again and again the comrades of the delegation waved and extended greetings to them. at the hotel baskets of flowers piled up, as one after another they arrived to greet the delegation. they came from overseas chinese students' organizations, women's organizations, business and press circles. there was an endless stream of chinese residents calling on the delegation. one of them remarked, "chairman mao has done a lot for the chinese people and the government under his leadership truly represents the people of china." during the last few days overseas chinese newspapers in the united states have been publishing news items and feature articles welcoming the arrival of the delegation from the motherland. they express pride in the great socialist motherland. the paper "chinese voice" in its message of greetings says that "from the depths of our hearts we warmly welcome the kinsmen sent by chairman mao from the motherland. you are the genuine representatives of the chinese people. for the first time, you bring the true intention of the people of the motherland to the united nations."

join hands to fight alongside

on the east river bank in new york the five-star red flag flutters in front of the u.n. building. the delegations of various friendly countries to the u.n. are anticipating that magnificent hour when the chinese delegation will officially take part in the u.n. general assembly on monday (november 15). the chinese delegation has already met the u.n. representatives of many friendly countries. on each of these occasions, delegates from asian, african and latin american countries have expressed similar opinions. they say they have longed for many years that the chinese representatives were present to fight alongside them against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and the power politics of the super-powers. the chinese delegation is greatly encouraged by the warm feelings and confidence in them expressed by the representatives of the various friendly countries. the chinese people will always prize the trust and support shown by the peoples and the justice-upholding countries of the world.

the government of the people's republic of china pointed out in its october 29 statement: "all countries,. big or small, should be equal; the affairs of a country must be handled by its own people; the affairs of the world must be handled by all the countries of the world; the affairs of the united nations must be handled jointly by all its member states -- this is the irresistible trend of history in the world today." the chinese people will stand with all the countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice, and with them, struggle for the defence of national independence and the state sovereignty of the various countries and for the cause of the safeguarding of international peace and the promoting of human progress exclamation

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TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Shanghai Workers Launch Deep-Going Technical Innovation Activities

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 18, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, November 17) Guided by the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," the workers of Shanghai by further giving play to the revolutionary spirit of "maintaining independence and keeping initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," have launched deep-going mass technical innovation activities, created a large number of new products, new techniques, new technological processes and new materials of an advanced nature which enabled the technical level of this old industrial base of Shanghai to rise higher and brought about the appearance of an excellent situation in the continuing development of production in the first year of the development of the 4th Five-Year Plan for the national economy.

Since the beginning of this year, in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive of "Carry out education in ideology and the political line," the workers of Shanghai have conscientiously studied the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, developed penetrating repudiation of revisionism and rectification, launched an "In industry learn from Tach'ing" mass movement, and continued to raise consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Filled with lofty aspirations and with regard to the needs of China's national economy, they have successfully trial produced a large number of new products, new techniques, new technological processes and new materials, giving support to the major construction projects and national defense constructions of the state by providing advanced technology and equipment.

According to incomplete statistics from the seven industrial bureaus of metallurgy, machinery and electricity, instruments and telecommunications, chemical industry, textiles, light industry and handicrafts in Shanghai, more

than 14,000 items of technical innovation were carried out from January to September this year. They have manufactured a water turbine generator set with a capacity of 60,000 kilowatts, a big precision thread grinding machine, a 800 ampere high efficiency silicon control, electricity conducting glass, fluorescent dyes, orlon dyes, and a single process stocking knitting machine. They have also invented such new processes as making alloy wires by simultaneous casting and drawing, and hard and medium abrasive gears for metallurgy.

In the field of multi-purpose utilization, they have invented a recovery system for soot in large furnaces, used waste gas from silicon chloride to make artificial quartz crucibles and produced styptics from the shell of peanut kernels, and made other new gains. Various industrial departments have also further adopted the technique of shaping with little or no cutting, electronic techniques, a new automatic control technique, a micro-chemical technique and various continuous process as well as single process techniques to obtain greater, faster, better and more economical results.

During the energetic carrying out of the mass technical innovation movement, the workers of Shanghai always vigorously grasped the struggle between the two lines, unfolded a penetrating and sustained revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, actively criticized idealistic transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie and the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, eliminated the pernicious influence of such counter-revolutionary revisionist black merchandise as the "mentality of crawling along at a snail's pace" and the "slavish compradore philosophy," and resolutely took their own road in developing industry.

The workers and technicians of the Shanghai Wusung Chemical Plant deeply criticized the slavish compradore philosophy of Liu Shao-ch'i, promoted the revolutionary spirit of daring in thought and daring in action, operated on two sets of large oxygen producing machinery copied from abroad and enabled the production of oxygen to increase by as much as 45 percent. They have also successfully used powdered coal in place of coke for the cooking of lime, and from January to September this year they have saved more than 20,000 tons of coke.

Workers and technicians of the Shanghai Optical Instruments Plant have since the beginning of this year carried out innovations on seven important types of products. Among them is a microscope capable of projecting an object with a magnification of several tens of thousand times and which in comparison with similar past products proves to be easier to use and simpler in construction, having less parts, being lighter and of higher precision.

The gains obtained in new technical developments on the Shanghai industrial front this year are the result of the firm implementation of the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress" by Party organizations and Party committees at various levels, the conscientious implementation of the various proletarian policies of the Party, the full mobilization of the masses and the bringing into play of all active factors.

The Shanghai Lathe Plant has conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's policy for intellectuals and let the engineers and technicians play their parts to the full. Guided by the Party committee of the plant, they have actively drawn the technicians into the "three-in-one" combination team with workers as the main body. Since the beginning of the year they have successfully trial manufactured 19 types of new products including a big precision thread grinding machine, a high precision crankshaft grinding machine with crane and a crankshaft grinding machine with two grinding wheels.

The Shanghai Electrical Machine Plant together with more than ten other plants including Shanghai Steam Turbine Plant, Shanghai Heavy-Duty Machine Plant and Shanghai Electrical Switch Plant, have by working in concert and in close coordination, successfully manufactured at high speed a water turbine generator set capable of producing 60,000 kilowatts as well as developed a supply of new equipment for China's electrical industry.

Production, consumer, scientific research and other units numbering some 16 in all belonging to the metallurgical and instrument systems in Shanghai, by developing socialist cooperation in a big way, have successfully trial produced a new kind of alloy as a substitute for the rare and expensive heavy metal platinum rhodium used in the making of thermal electric couplers and enabled the widespread application of this element for measuring high temperature to be solved through their own efforts as well as greatly reducing the cost of production.

In the mass technical innovation activities, Shanghai municipality has organized a part time technical exchange force consisting of more than 1,000 veteran workers, young workers and technicians. They are divided into 12 teams including metal cutting, electronic appliances, maintenance and repairs, welding, casting, electro-plating, heat treatment, mold making, adhesives, metal forging, fluidics and lasers for carrying out technical exchange and cooperation activities in the whole municipality. By means of holding technical forums, specialized technical study classes and exhibitions, they have assisted the broad masses of workers and technicians in continuing to raise their technical level under the command of politics.

The development of mass technical innovation activities on the industrial front of Shanghai has provided a great impetus to production development as well as creating conditions for the fulfilling and overfulfilling of the state plans for the year. In carrying out technical innovation in a big way closely centering around the key link of production, the iron and steel workers of Shanghai, by combining over-brimming revolutionary zeal with a strict scientific attitude, have created and gradually popularized such new techniques and technological processes as continuous casting, direct feeding of scrap to the converter and increasing the imput of electric furnaces to insure sustained stable and high yield on the metallurgical industry front this year.

Because of the flourishing development of mass technical innovation activities, there is an increase in production volume of major industrial products in the whole municipality. Simultaneous with improvements in quality, raw material consumption has continued to go down. In the preceding three quarters, more than 50,000 tons of metal, 90,000 tons of chemical raw materials and 150,000 cubic meters of timber have been saved.

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RURAL EDUCATION

Schools Should Be Run on the Basis of the Needs of the Three Great Revolutionary Movements in the Countryside

by

The Revolutionary Committee of the "May 7" Academy in Su Hsien, Anhwei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 18, 1971)

Guided by great leader Chairman Mao's order of "In agriculture learn from Tachai," a learn-from-Tachai mass movement is flourishing in our hsien. In keeping with the demands of this new situation, the hsien Party committee has taken Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" as the guideline, and on June 7, 1970 founded the "May 7" Academy in Su hsien.

Strengthen Party Leadership, Run Schools by Relying on the Masses

Great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "In carrying out the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership" and "The domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue," since the first day of its inauguration our school has, under the leadership of the Communist Party the vanguard of the working class, launched a revolution in education. The school has set up a Party organization and a "three-in-one" combination revolutionary committee with a standing member and a member of the hsien Party committee serving respectively as the No. 1 and No. 2 persons. Factories and plants, communes and production brigades have elected and sent representatives of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants for participation in the leading body of the school to lead and manage the school.

When planning and building began, the leading comrades of the hsien Party committee personally gave a hand, boldly aroused the masses, launched vigorous mass movements, and propagated with great fanfare the significance of founding the "May 7" Academy. Owing to the importance attached by the hsien Party committee, the activism of various quarters was fully brought into play and because of that an upsurge of running the school by the masses was brought about. The farm implements repair and manufacturing factory and the rural broadcasting station vacated their premises to accommodate the school, the forestry and health departments transferred 14 professional technicians with practical experience to the school to serve as teachers. Organs directly under the hsien and communes also selected 26 worker and peasant cadres to work at the schools and the broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in the whole hsien also actively recommended worker and peasant candidates for admission into the school.

When the worker and peasant candidates entered the school, the various communes all held study classes, and responsible comrades of the commune and the representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants studied "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" together with students, sat down at remember-hardship-meals with them and held a send off ceremony for them. During the period of study in the schools, the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune cadres regularly visited the students at school for talks, held discussion meetings with them, informed them of the situation and conveyed to them the expectations and hopes of the poor and lower-middle peasants and fixed in their mind the thought of studying for the revolution. When the first group of students graduated, the cadres of the communes and production brigades personally went to the various vocation classes to take them back, arranged work for them, and let them play their parts to the full.

Run the School in the Frontline of the Three Great Revolutionary Movements, Persevere in Serving the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

How should the "May 7" Academy be run? At the beginning some of the people thought that by running the school in the countryside, in factories and farms the school would not be like a school, the factory would not be like a factory and the farm would not be like a farm. Leading comrades of the school also individually thought that because of the fact that the "May 7" Academy was being run on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements, it was too scattered and inconvenient for leadership and suggested centralizing it in the town. A big debate was unfolded over this question. The leading comrades of the hsien Party committee led us to study over and over again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, launched a revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, went to the factories and countryside for actual inspection and listened to the opinions of the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants, which made us realize that "running the school on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements is a profound socialist revolution which is in complete rupture with the traditional education system and concept of the past several thousand years."

The "May 7" Academy should maintain the principle of turning its face to the countryside, to production and to the basic level, carry out part-work part-study and the practice of working while studying. Whether or not the school is being run on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements is not just a question of method, but an important question of principle directly involving the kind of line which is to be implemented. The workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants have put it aptly, "Running the school on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements will train people for socialist construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results."

On the basis of the particularity of the different faculties, we have in a manner appropriate to local conditions scattered the school over different localities. The agricultural technology faculty is situated in

the low-lying Ch'uchuang Farm where the soil condition is poor. The orchard and forestry faculty is held in the Changlou forest station in an out-of-the-way mountain region. The animal husbandry and veterinary faculty is situated in the K'ungchuang Livestock Farm, the agricultural machinery faculty is being held in the Su hsien agricultural implements repair and manufacturing factory, and the broadcasting faculty is being held in the hsien broadcasting station. Training for the health and teaching faculties is provided in a market town.

By running the school on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements we have fully tapped the socialist potential, followed the road of simplicity for the sake of expediency, practiced arduous struggle and running the school with thrift. The health faculty didn't have the necessary equipment for making medical tests, but the teachers and students by doing away with superstition, boldly created and produced their own testing equipment. At present our school already has six branch schools, three affiliated middle schools as well as our own factories, farms, forest farms, livestock farms, hospitals and veterinary hospitals. There are 1,300 teachers, students and staff and more than 1,000 mow of arable land. From its inception to building and opening the school only took one and a half months and required only a small grant from the state.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching on "All work in the schools is carried out for the sake of remolding the thoughts of the students," we maintained placing education in ideology and political line in the primary position, organized the teachers and students to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, actively grasped the remolding of world outlook of the teachers and students and enabled them to establish the thought of studying and teaching for the revolution and serving the three great revolutionary movements.

Proceeding from the demands of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside we set up various specialties which required different lengths of time of study. The content of instruction is arranged according to the need of industrial and agricultural development in the hsien and a new method of closely integrating classroom instruction with on-the-spot instruction is adopted. The revolutionary teachers and students of the agricultural technology specialty in Ch'uchuang branch school in conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's writings, in studying vocational knowledge together with taking part in productive labor and carrying out scientific farming in a big way, have constantly moved the classroom into the vast countryside and taken the poor and lower-middle peasants for their teachers. On their return home once each month, the students brought with them the knowledge acquired at school and the gains in scientific research back to their production brigade for teaching, popularizing and pushing forward the development of agriculture. At the same time by making investigation and study in the commune and production brigades they bring back advanced experience to the school and constantly enrich and update the contents of instruction.

The veterinary specialty, by adopting the teaching method of decentralization and centralization, has taken the six neighboring communes and 15 production brigades as practice bases. Their classrooms are not only veterinary hospitals but also livestock farms. Various scientific experiments are carried out along with training in theory and practice; reading and application are combined to help students not only to think of serving the people but also to expertly grasp the laws governing the raising of cattle and poultry in the district of Huaipei and techniques for preventing and curing diseases. In carrying out artificial cross breeding on pigs and chickens in the locality they have bred new varieties that are large in size, have strong resistance to disease, and are able to thrive on roughage, all of which is welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

A New Generation Actively Taking Part in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

After more than a year of study and struggle, our school has turned out more than 500 students. Some have become leading cadres in primary and middle schools, some have become agro-technicians and veterinary surgeons, some have become middle school teachers, some have become tractor operators, some have become rural broadcasting technicians, and some have become cultural backbone elements for the popularization of model revolutionary plays. Some of them have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party, and some have joined the Communist Youth League. These students who returned to their villages upon graduation are mostly high in political consciousness, good in ideological style, able to withstand hardship, capable of forming ties with the masses and loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They have become a vital force for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of a new socialist countryside.

Student Li Shang-ch'un, upon returning to the Chihho commune after his graduation has been actively propagating the "8-Point Charter" for agriculture, and going about in storm and rain to carry out scientific farming in a big way. The 30 mow of hybrid corn he planted has become a show-case for commune members of nearby production teams.

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Building An Agricultural Academy on the Frontline of Agricultural Production

by

The Revolutionary Committee of the "May 7" Agricultural Science and Technology Academy in Ch'aoyang District, Liaoning Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 18, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great directive "Education should be revolutionary," and under the guidance of the Ch'aoyang district revolutionary committee, we established a polytechnical agricultural academy in June 1970.

In the process of founding Ch'aoyang Agricultural Academy, we made a serious summing up of historical experience, vigorously criticized arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education, and following the example of the Communist Labor Academy in Kiangsi, operated the school in the countryside scattered over the various hilltops of Ch'aoyang district. Scientific teaching bases are established in every hsien and management by poor and lower-middle peasants is being carried out. Because of the integration of the school with the communes and the intellectuals with the workers and peasant masses, domination by bourgeois intellectuals has come to an end.

The scientific teaching bases are situated in "In agriculture learn from Tachai" type of advanced model communes and production brigades. Over this problem we used to have differences of opinion. Some of the people suggested that in the selection of points for the building of the school the prerequisite condition must be favorable natural conditions and convenience of transportation. We criticized this mentality of craving for comfort and indolence, and in succession set up six scientific teaching bases in such places as the Yangshuwantzu commune, a red banner in high grain and cotton output in the high and cold mountain region of Chiench'ang hsien, and the Pap'ankou production brigade belonging to the Peiszuchiatzu commune in Ch'aoyang hsien, an advanced model in taming the mountain and the river in Liaoning Province. The awareness of class struggle and the struggle in line of the poor and lower-middle peasants in advanced communes and production brigades is high, and their rich experience in the three great revolutionary movements is conducive to the running of schools there for the training of revolutionary successors in the likeness of the proletariat, for it will enable the students to emulate and popularize these advanced models. Under the centralized leadership of the local Party, each scientific teaching base has set up a three-in-one leadership group of commune and production brigade cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary teachers and students for the implementation of Chairman Mao's directive "Schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants."

For the training of a scientific and technical force of the poor and lower-middle peasants themselves and to fulfill the task of scientific research

handed down by the upper level, we first set up scientific experiment teams in the scientific teaching base, and commencing with the three fields (experimental field, high yield field and seed field) as the base developed various types of activities in accordance with the demands of the three great revolutionary movements. On the basis of their own needs students of the scientific experiment teams may study for one year, two years or three years. This form of study is able to closely link up teaching, scientific research and production, and enables teaching to guide scientific research and production as well as to undergo the test of scientific research and production. The fruit of scientific research is thus able to be constantly enriched, the content of teaching improved and the development of production pushed forward.

According to demands, we have also operated one-year pilot classes for water conservation and teachers training. These pilot classes have taken class struggle as its leading course, placed the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people in the primary position, maintained the policy of "while their main task is to study, they should also learn other things," part-work and part-study, and the practice of working while studying. Integrated model projects and model tasks for teaching are emphasized in "learn warfare through warfare" so that what has been acquired can be put into use.

The students all return to where they have come from. For the sake of enabling the students to become not only trained personnel for water conservation construction in the mountain region with theoretical knowledge but also with practical ability, the water conservation pilot class has used the Pap'ankou production brigade--an advanced model in taming the mountain and the river--as the classroom. Using their own hands they have repaired and built ponds and embankments, taken part in the planning work for the taming and control of the Huining River, and designed and built a ditch girding the mountain. In conjunction with this model project, by integrating classroom teaching with on-the-spot teaching, by integrating vocational study with vocational production labor and by integrating work carried out alongside with study and systematic instruction, in the manner of dissecting a sparrow, they grasped the general laws governing the construction of the water conservation project.

On the basis of the three great revolutionary movements we have adopted many ways for the running of schools, as well as separately setting up farming and reading rural classes, short-term training classes, sectional teaching classes and mobile study classes so as to enable education to become universal in the vast countryside.

Chairman Mao teaches: "The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff." The building of a three-in-one combination teaching force with poor and lower-middle peasants as the backbone is a vital matter for smashing the domination of schools by bourgeois intellectuals. For the past year, we have been engaging a group of poor and lower-middle peasants with practical experience as teachers. The scientific instruction personnel by closely integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasant teachers have taken lessons from each others' strong points, overcome

their shortcomings and improved together. From the poor and lower-middle peasants the scientific instruction personnel have acquired valuable practical experience and enabled this experience to be systematized, raised to theoretical knowledge and used again for guiding the practice of the students. Facts have proved that the mounting of the poor and lower-middle peasants onto the rostrum of the academy has strengthened the management of the school and propelled the penetrating development of the revolution in education.

In the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to transform the original teaching force is a very vital matter for running the socialist agricultural academy well. At the outset, we have vigorously carried out work to change the mentality of the teachers. We have actively organized the scientific instruction personnel in charge of teaching to go to the communes and production brigades where the scientific teaching base is situated to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants with emphasis on solving the question of whom and how to serve. After more than a year of tempering in this revolutionary great melting pot of advanced communes and production brigades, a change has taken place in the spiritual features of the scientific instruction personnel, and a number of revolutionary activists in education have emerged.

One young teacher who had been under the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education for a long time in the past, thought that "to teach and to farm was unfortunate," and asked several times for a transfer. After re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, his ideological awareness improved and he voluntarily requested to come to the lower level to settle down, and devote his whole life to the revolution. During the busy autumn harvesting, he set the pace in leading experienced production team members to carry out shock harvesting. The poor and lower-middle peasants said in praise, "Such a teacher is bound to turn out good students."

The frontline of the three great revolutionary movements is also a good classroom for the intellectuals to carry out re-education vocationally. Some of the former teachers had in the past possessed a big set of theories which happened to be inapplicable in reality. They kept knocking at a single door, studied plant protection without knowing anything about farming, and studied pedology without knowing anything about insect pests.

At present this condition is beginning to change. On the basis of demands of the three great revolutionary movements, many people are doing away with the so-called vocational boundaries of the past and doing what needs to be done. What they do not know they are willing to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants, from practice and from those with experience. They have integrated book learning with reality to improve their ability for serving the people.

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Changwei District of Shantung and Nantung District of Kiangsu Again Reap Bumper Cotton Harvest This Year

- Penetratingly conduct education in the spheres of ideology and political line, further unfold the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 18, 1971)

(According to NCNA Tsinán) During this year's cotton production Party organizations at various levels of Changwei district, Shantung Province, which produced an average of over 100 catties of ginned cotton per mow last year, have relentlessly grasped education in the spheres of ideology and political line, and discarded feelings of conceit and complacency to further elevate the ideological consciousness of the cadres and the masses in growing cotton for the revolution. After overcoming various natural disasters, the whole district's 1.1 million mow of cotton acreage again produced a bumper harvest of over 100 catties per mow on average. Up to November 10 the district sold 90 million catties of cotton to the State, an increase of 19.3 percent over that of the corresponding period of last year.

Changwei district scored large-acreage high-yield of cotton last year, becoming the first 100-catty-ginned-cotton area in the North. This year the broad mass of cadres and the masses of the cotton producing areas in the whole district are determined to more effectively implement Chairman Mao's guideline of "taking grain as the key link and making an all-round development" in order to reap bumper harvests of both grain and cotton to make greater contribution to the State.

However, a number of the leadership members cherished conceit and complacency in view of the excellent situation, and were contented with their achievement. With a view to enabling the district to unify thought, to clearly understand the situation, and to continue the advance triumphantly, the Party organizations at various levels of Changwei district repeatedly conducted education in ideology and the political line to educate the cadres and the masses.

In early spring, they organized the people of the whole district to penetratingly study the guideline of "taking grain as the key link and making an all-round development," and repeatedly discussed the relationship between grain and cotton and the great significance of growing cotton for the revolution. In March and April they unfolded a mass movement of opposing conceit and breaking down complacency in order to destroy the conservative idea that "production has reached the maximum limit," and to establish ambitions and aspirations for winning even greater victories.

This year's cotton crops of Changwei district suffered from attacks by many kinds of natural disasters including drought, waterlogging, plant diseases, insect pests, and hailstorms. Particularly during June and July, over 100,000 mow of cotton crops were stricken by hailstorm four times.

In August and September two sudden and heavy rainfalls caused flooding of 250,000 mow of cotton fields. However, the broad mass of cadres and the masses of Changwei district elevated their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as a result of their education in the political line, manifested the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, and overcame various kinds of natural disasters, to realize the high level of reaping 100 catties of ginned cotton per mow in the whole district for the second consecutive year.

The broad mass of revolutionary cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of Changwei district have energetically unfolded scientific experiments and carried out scientific cultivation of cotton, and this is one of the important measures taken this year which enabled the cotton yield to exceed 100 catties. Rational close planting of cotton was carried out in various hsien previously but was not grasped by the broad masses, affecting the large-acreage production increase of cotton. The broad cadres and masses of the cotton producing areas have carried out separate experiments of different densities according to the weather and soil conditions of their localities, and have rapidly found out the density for returning cotton seedlings for each mow to suit local conditions, showing remarkable results in production increase.

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(According to NCNA Nanking) The broad mass of commune members and cadres of Nantung district of Kiangsu Province, a famous cotton-growing area of our country, have resolutely and thoroughly implemented the guideline of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development" and have penetratingly unfolded a mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. This enabled cotton production in the whole district to reap again a bumper harvest this year on the basis of the achievement of exceeding the target set by the "Program" for the past eight years in succession, and this year's output also showed increase over that of last year. At present the broad commune members of the whole district are brimming over with cheers of bumper harvest to enthusiastically sell new cotton to the State.

In the course of winning this year's bumper cotton harvest, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Nantung district have penetratingly conducted education in the ideology and the political line, organized the broad mass of cadres and the masses to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teachings: "Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing," and "Be modest and prudent, and guard against conceit and rashness." They criticized and repudiated various kinds of reactionary viewpoints spread by political charlatans of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, did away with conservative and erroneous ideas that "production has reached the maximum limit," elevating the consciousness of the broad cadres and commune members in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Since last winter various localities in the district have concentrated efforts to further dredge river beds, to build small-scale farm field water conservation projects, to relentlessly grasp assembly projects, to raise water drainage and storage capacities, to clear

away large and small waterloggings, thus laying a foundation for this year's bumper harvest of grain and cotton.

At the initial and intermediate stages of this year's cotton growth this district was stricken by a severe drought that lasted over 120 days, and it also suffered from natural disasters including continuous rainfalls during the final growth stage. The broad mass of commune members and cadres were not daunted by the disasters. They displayed the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance and arduous struggle," overcame one difficulty after another, and won a bumper cotton harvest.

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Agricultural Production in Hsuchow District Rises Steadily

- Rapid transformation of backward features under the guidance of the line of the "9th Party Congress"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 18, 1971)

(NCNA Nanking) Since the convention of the "9th Party Congress" the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Hsuchow district, Kiangsu Province, have ceaselessly carried out education for the cadres and the masses in ideology and the political line, penetratingly unfolded a mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. Through self-reliance and arduous struggle, agricultural production of the whole district has risen steadily, initially transforming the backward features of agricultural production here. Last year the total grain yield of the district exceeded any in past history, and cotton prodocution registered bumper harvests in consecutive years. In spite of the severe natural disasters of this year, the whole district's grain, cotton and oil crops also showed an over-all bumper harvest. This locality, which was short of grain supply in the past, has started to make contributions to the State in recent years.

Hsuchow district is located in the lower reaches of the Yi and Mu Rivers, and it had been historically subject to severe flood and drought with low and unstable agricultural production. In normal years the per-mow grain yield was only 200 catties.

Since the "9th Party Congress" the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Hsuchow district have held classes at different levels for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought, organized the cadres and commune members to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teachings "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "Unite to win still greater victories," conscientiously summed up the district's experience in the struggle between the two lines in agriculture, and has unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, greatly raising the consciousness of the cadres and the masses in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. On this foundation, the whole district extensively and penetratingly unfolded the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, reclaimed barren mountains and infertile hills and reclaimed swamp and marsh land as well as alkaline land.

Tsuning hsien previously consumed grain supplied by the State for many years, and the cadres, who were influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, were contented and felt at ease. Last year this hsien was the first to organize the cadres of backward units to hold classes for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," and relentlessly criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, enabling the cadres and commune members to establish the ambition and aspiration that "poverty gives rise to a desire for change, a desire for action, and a desire for revolution." Over the past year they energetically built water

conservation projects to cope with the hsien's water shortage, and planted 400,000 mow of paddy rice, enabling the hsien's agricultural production situation to become better and better.

Kanyu hsien already succeeded in getting its per-mow grain yield to exceed the target set in the "Program" at the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. However, the grain production in the whole hsien declined subsequently, as a result of the extreme "Leftist" ideas incited by a small handful of class enemies aimed at sabotaging the collective economy. After the formation of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, they organized Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams to go deep into basic levels to publicize the line of the "9th Party Congress" for unity and victory. They aroused the masses to relentlessly smash the sabotage activities of a small handful of class enemies, conscientiously implemented various policies of the Party, waged struggles over the past year, and raised the per-mow grain yield once again to exceed the "Program." Since winter of last year and spring of this year, the people of the whole hsien have energetically undertaken capital construction of farm fields, creating conditions again for gaining new bumper harvests.

For the purpose of rapidly transforming the features of agricultural production, the leadership at various levels of Hsuchow district persistently used Chairman Mao's idea of "self-reliance and arduous struggle" to arm the masses, aroused the masses to take the road of Tachai, and have unfolded large-scale capital construction of farm fields for the past consecutive years. In the winter of last year and spring of this year the district built water conservation projects, levelled land and cultivated farms, and transported 250 million cubic meters of earth and stone work, doubling that transported in the corresponding period of previous years. The district also increased its mechanical equipment by 170,000 horsepower, equal to the total amount used in the previous 20 years.

The western areas of Hsuchow had been highlands with water shortage, and had achieved little success in spite of the State investment made each year and the leadership's annual call for sinking wells. In the winter of last year and spring of this year, they roused the masses to give prominence to indigenous methods through self-reliance, sank 4,400 wells at one stroke, tackling the irrigation problems of this district, and transforming the several hundred thousand mow of low-yield fields into high-yield and stable-yield farms. With efforts exerted by the cadres and masses of the whole district, Hsuchow district increased its acreage that guaranteed high-yield and stable-yield during drought and waterlogging to a total of 4 million mow in the past one year from the previous total of 2.5 million mow, effectively promoting the development of agricultural production.

This summer, Hsuchow district was stricken by severe wind, hailstorms, heavy rainfall and waterlogging. The broad masses manifested the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and waged struggles against the disasters. They reset the crops which

were knocked down, did supplementary sowing to make up for the damaged crops, and further strengthened the management of the autumn harvest, finally winning a bumper harvest.

Over the past two years the leadership at various levels of Hsu-chow district have adhered to Chairman Mao's teachings, persistently penetrated into the forefront of the three revolutions, carried out investigation and research, relentlessly grasped typical models, used the experience of points to actuate areas, and directed the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture to be penetratingly unfolded in the whole district. After the extensive development of the mass movement of capital construction of farm fields, the district Party committee discovered, through investigation and research, that the frontline was over-extended, and promptly devised methods to tackle this problem.

While investigating at Tunghai hsien, principal leadership members of the district Party committee discovered that one project was to draw river water to the mountain top through nine layers of water lifts, a huge engineering construction to irrigate a small acreage. They immediately held discussions with cadres and masses of the locality, and resolutely squashed this construction project. This enabled everyone to carry out water conservation construction rationally in order to produce practical effects and to rouse the activism of the masses in a better way to transform heaven and earth.

* * *

NUCLEAR TEST

China Conducts Another Nuclear Test

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1971)

another nuclear test was conducted in china's western region on november 18, 1971. this is one of the necessary and limited nuclear tests conducted by china for the purpose of defence. the chinese government declares once again that at no time and under no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. the chinese government and chinese people will, as always, strive together with the other peoples and peace-loving countries in the world for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Unity of Army and People

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1971)

the armymen and civilians defending china's coast help each other and fight side by side in warm response to chairman mao's great teaching "support the army and cherish the people". there are many instances of this unity for victory.

support-the-army propaganda team

when the party branch of the houkou production brigade on an island got to know early this year that the people's liberation armymen stationed there were carrying out education in political line, it decided to make a picture history of the struggle in the brigade between the two classes and the two lines to give the armymen. the revolutionary people of the brigade supported this decision. the veteran fishermen, some bringing the baskets they carried when they went begging in the old society and some bringing the accounts fishing despots had hidden to await the hoped-for capitalist restoration, came to the office of the production brigade and talked about the bitter history of the village and some families in the old society. then a support-the-army propaganda team was formed under the leadership of the party branch. during the spring festival period, the fishermen used their spare time to select the histories and carefully illustrate them. after twenty days hard work, they had drawn over one hundred pictures.

with profound proletarian feelings for the army, the propaganda team travelled over hills and streams to the unit and put on an exhibition. the pictures showed the cruel exploitation and oppression suffered by the former poor fishermen in the old society and how they were fighting to carry out and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line. the armymen were greatly moved after seeing the pictures. they said that they would heighten their vigilance and defend the motherland in response to the concern the fishermen expressed for the army.

at critical moment

one day early this spring, the weather in the northern part of the yellow sea suddenly changed. a fierce wind pushed huge ice floes forward, and the temperature plummeted to twenty degrees below zero, centigrade. four wooden boats belonging to the haiyanghung people's commune of liaoning province were caught in an ice jam.

as soon as the commanders and fighters of naval boat "509" of a p.l.a. navy unit who had just come off duty heard of this, they went to sea and made for the spot. the wind kept rising and the sea was tempestuous. the naval boat one minute was on the crest of a wave and the next in the trough. though their padded clothes were soaked, the fighters kept going. they discovered the four boats in a narrow waterway filled with ice floes.

the naval boat finally approached the four fishing boats after a hard struggle. the fighters tried to haul the fishing boats with a rope. the rope suddenly broke and the high waves and ice floes forced the boats back into danger. the deputy squadron leader immediately ordered: "turn about and haul the fishing boats exclamation" changing course in such a strong wind and angry billows was very dangerous. but the commanders and fighters ignored their own safety to save their class brothers. the vessel at last completed its mission.

the fishing boats and thirty fishermen were saved. when the vessel hauling the boats reached port, the army-men and civilians on the dock cheered joyously: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

before wind and rain come

when the militiamen of the transportation team on a gulf were delivering caustic lime one afternoon, the loudspeaker suddenly announced: "strong wind and rain at dusk today."

such a storm would spoil the large quantity of caustic lime and the boats would be damaged. the militiamen rushed the work of unloading to finish before the storm brokeout.

when the commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. company stationed near the dock heard the weather forecast, they rushed over under the leadership of the company commander to help the militiamen. the deck became very hot under the scorching sun and it was close in the hold. particles of lime filled the air and people could hardly open their eyes or breathe. the armymen went where it was worst, one after another jumping into the hold to carry out the lime. their clothes were soaked with sweat and the lime raised many blisters. regardless of all this, the fighters continued. voices reciting chairman mao's quotation "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" resounded inside and outside the hold. this encouraged the armymen and militiamen to work hard together.

all the lime was unloaded and put in a safe place. then the storm broke out. the militiamen were moved by the heroism of the p.l.a. men. they clasped the hands of the armymen and shouted: "learn from the people's liberation army exclamation " and "salute the people's liberation army exclamation"

LOWER-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Cadres Unite in Northwest China Hsien

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 18, 1971)

the communist party committee of the sunanyuku autonomous county in northwest china's kansu province is leading the county to carry forward the excellent situation of revolution and production under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth party congress. members of the party committee learn from each other, fight shoulder to shoulder and are united on the basis of mao tsetung thought.

various nationalities -- yuku, han, tibetan, hui, mongolian, tu and manchu -- live in the county situated in the middle of the kansu corridor north of the chilien mountains. the county's party committee has conscientiously carried out and implemented chairman mao's great call at the party congress to "unite to win still greater victories". it pays attention to learning from the cadres at all levels and poor and lower-middle herdsmen of various minority nationalities and popularizing their advanced experience.

living with the minority nationality people and having close ties with them, the minority nationality cadres have rich experience in struggle and good knowledge of production. learning from the cadres is a good way for overcoming any trend to isolate theory from practice, for promoting the ideological revolutionization of party committee members and for strengthening the unity of cadres and the masses. the secretary of the party committee, ma chi-chen, and deputy secretary yang ming went among the masses to make investigations. the chifenghoushan area is a cold mountainous area 4,000 metres above sea level. the roads were very poor. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, members of the county's party committee seldom went there. when the temperature was over 20 degrees below zero, centigrade, last january, the secretary and the deputy secretary went up the mountains on horseback. it took 20 days for them to go round visiting herdsmen's families and talking with the local cadres and the poor and lower-middle herdsmen. the visitors summed up their advanced experience in studying mao tsetung thought and in production. by developing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the cadres and herdsmen of tibetan nationality in the chiching people's commune brought in wood from a distance to build over 200 sheds and 40 pens to shelter their animals in winter. the two leading cadres summed up the experience of the commune's cadres in leading the masses to learn from tachai, china's pace-setter in agriculture and popularized it promptly. this helped deepen the county's movement to learn from tachai.

the county party committee paid close attention to educating the minority nationality cadres in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. it boldly gave them opportunities to be tempered in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production

and scientific experiment. since its founding, the party committee has held many study classes for the cadres at the district, people's commune and production brigade levels. in this way they have trained over 130 minority nationality cadres who are now leading work at party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels. yang chin-chih, a cadre of yuku nationality, worked in the old party committee for over a decade, and lacked experience in working at lower levels. the county party committee arranged for him to become party secretary of the taho district. there, he did everything in line with the party's policies. when decisions had to be taken or important issues discussed, he always gave full play to the role of collective leadership. he modestly learned from the cadres of tibetan and han nationalities. he and the other members of the district party committee conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and grasped ideological revolutionization of the leading body. the backward conditions in the district soon improved because the cadres of various nationalities cooperated well. there was a severe drought this year, but the survival rate of lambs was 95 per cent and that of adult animals 97 per cent.

.to unite the leading body more fully, the county party committee conscientiously applies the party's principle of democratic centralism, paying special attention to the opinions of the minority nationality cadres and poor and lower-middle herdsmen. this ensures smooth progress of all work in the county along chairman mao's revolutionary line. some people raised the slogan last year of becoming self-sufficient in grain in the livestock breeding area in three years. having an incorrect understanding of this, the county party committee for a time grasped farming to the neglect of livestock breeding, which was affected. the problem of how to handle the relations between agriculture and livestock breeding correctly came up. the leading body asked the minority nationality members for their opinions, and at the same time, went down to the communes and brigades to investigate, carefully listening to the views of the minority nationality cadres and poor and lower-middle herdsmen. based on their opinions, the party committee decided that the high cold areas should engage mainly in livestock breeding and grow some crops to feed the animals; the semi-agricultural, semi-livestock breeding areas should simultaneously develop both; and on the plains agriculture should expand in a big way, with due attention paid to livestock. this was a correct application of the principle of taking livestock breeding as the main task, combining it with grain raising and ensuring a diversified economy. this made it possible for livestock breeding to catch up rapidly. there were good results this year despite a major drought from last winter to this spring, thanks to the concerted efforts by the cadres and herdsmen.

the sunan county party committee, closely uniting cadres of various nationalities, has become a staunch headquarters that leads the people of the whole county forward. remarkable achievements have been made under its leadership. now the grassland has nearly 2,000 stables, 5,000 sheds and 1,700 pens. the survival rates have gone up markedly. many housing estates have been built to bring nomadic life to an end gradually. the development of livestock raising has given impetus to industry, communications and postal work.

MODEL PEOPLE'S COMMUNE

Tachai People's Commune Has First Bumper Rice Harvest

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 19, 1971)

the tachai people's commune which includes the famous production brigade of the same name reaped a good rice harvest this year on 20 hectares planted to the crop for the first time. yield for 80 per cent of the land ranged from 5.25 to 7.5 tons per hectare, and the highest was 9.5 tons. this provides valuable experience in rice growing for mountain areas in north china and opened a new way for the tachai commune to get still higher yields.

it used to grow wheat, millet, maize and other dry grain crops, which have a lower yield. in the past few years the poor and lower-middle peasants, led by the commune party organization, have deepened the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade and become more self-reliant and hard working. grain output increases year by year. last year it was up to six tons per hectare. acting on chairman mao's teaching: "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity", the commune party committee organized the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres last winter to discuss how to get a still better harvest. a few members thought this would be difficult after years of good harvests and they said that the six-ton target had been hard enough to reach. but the overwhelming majority said: "we still have potential. for instance, we have dry riverbed land which we can transform into fertile farmland and plant rice." after discussions they unanimously agreed to trial-plant rice for higher output.

the commune members and revolutionary cadres pitched into the work to transform the dry riverbed that winter. they built a four-kilometre-long stone embankment one winter and the next spring to prevent floods. they carried earth from a distance and turned rock-strewn waste into paddy fields. they also dug ditches to lead in water from a nearby reservoir.

the tachai commune had no experience in growing rice. but the peasants and cadres were not daunted by difficulties because they are determined to make greater contributions to the socialist revolution and construction. they carefully studied experience of other places and planted while summing up their own, and they succeeded. the poor and lower-middle peasants said with confidence: "we have succeeded in trial-planting rice. before long we will build our county into a rich farming area like that south of the yangtze river."

FISHING

Northeast China Province Gets Big Aquatic Catches

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 18, 1971)

aquatic products harvested in liaoning province, northeast china, this year came to 15 per cent more than in 1970 and output of seaweed, fresh water fries and whales were at an all-time high.

the fishermen and revolutionary cadres since last spring have conscientiously studied works by marx, lenin and chairman mao, and opened up and made better use of marine resources. they displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act. motorised junks in tantung, chinchou and other areas went fishing in the southern part of the yellow sea although this was contrary to previous practice. total output was 17 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of last year. armed with mao tsetung thought, the fishermen of the changtzu commune in changhai county made great efforts to open new fishing grounds and caught more than 21,000 tons of aquatic products up to the end of september. they completed the year's production plan three months ahead of time and provided the state with over 18 tons per fisherman.

in the fresh water breeding areas, they hatched fries so that they no longer are completely dependent on fish fry from the south, and in the future will become more self-reliant.

over 20 fishing enterprises and brigades in the province set up workshops themselves to repair boats. they changed wooden junks into motorised ones. the shipyards and repair shops in various places are striving to raise their repair capacity to speed up mechanization of fishing.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 17, 1971)

the chinese government economic delegation headed by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the albanian government.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by abdyl kellezi, president of the state planning commission of albania, kico ngjela, minister of trade, shinasi dragoti, minister of construction, myqerem fuga, chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of tirana district, pupo shyti, vice-president of the state planning commission, reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, hasan duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, vasil kati, vice-minister of trade, qimo kocani, vice-minister of industry and mining, and spiro rusha, commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy in china.

present also on the occasion were liu chen-hua, deputy head of the delegation and chinese ambassador to albania, other staff members of the chinese embassy here and representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania.

when the chinese comrades alighted from the plane, a group of young pioneers presented them with bouquets.

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Feted in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 18, 1971)

abdyl kellezi, president of the albanian state planning commission and leader of the albanian government economic delegation, gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the chinese government economic delegation with fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, as leader and liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, deputy leader.

the dinner was attended by kico ngjela, shinasi dragoti, pupo shyti, reiz malile and xhorxhi robo, members of the albanian government economic delegation.

hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor, and ting shan, military attache, of the chinese embassy in albania, were also present upon invitation.

at the dinner the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the steady development of the militant friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples and to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

the dinner proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Receives Chinese Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 18, 1971)

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, received this morning the chinese government economic delegation with fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, as leader and liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were spiro koleka, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of albania, abdyl kellezi, president of the state planning commission, nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs, kico ngjela, minister of trade, shinasi dragoti, minister of construction, pupo shyti, vice-president of the state planning commission, reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, qimo kocani, vice-minister of industry and mining, and spiro rusha, commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy in china.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Albanian Journalists' Union Fetes Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 17, 1971)

the albanian journalists' union gave a banquet here yesterday evening warmly welcoming all members of the chinese journalists' delegation led by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

present on the occasion were dashnor mamaqi, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, editor-in-chief of "zeri i popullit" and chairman of the albanian journalists' union; pipi mitrojorgji, staff member of a department under the central committee of the a.p.l.; fiqiri vogli, director of the albanian telegraph agency; misto treska, chairman of the committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign

countries; jonus mersini, director of the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs; klimi misa, director of the television studio; vasil gjylameti, editor-in-chief of several journals of the people's army; and other representatives of tirana press circles.

hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania, was also present.

comrade dashnor mamaqi and comrade shih shao-hua spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of profound revolutionary friendship between the peoples and journalists of albania and china.

in his speech d. mamaqi warmly welcomed the chinese journalists' delegation in its visit to albania. he said, "the chinese journalists are not only our comrades but also our comrades-in-arms. we consider their arrival as an extremely important event which will contribute to the strengthening of friendship not only between journalists, but also between our two countries and two peoples."

he said, "we not only learn from each other but encourage each other in the common struggle against u.s.-led imperialism, revisionism headed by the soviet renegade leadership, all reaction and renegades everywhere."

he said, "the friendship between our people and the great chinese people is firm as steel and unbreakable, for it is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it will, as in the past, withstand all tests. no force on earth can prevent our two peoples and two countries from marching victoriously on the road of socialism under the guidance of marxism-leninism."

comrade shih shao-hua said in his speech that the chinese journalists' delegation has come to albania carrying with it the revolutionary friendship of the chinese people and chinese journalists. it has come to learn from the heroic albanian people and albanian journalists.

he said, "the chinese people and chinese journalists are very happy to see that the heroic albanian people, under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by their great leader comrade enver hoxha, have, pick in one hand and rifle in the other, waged an indomitable struggle against imperialism headed by the united states, modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre and the reactionaries of various countries; they have smashed all kinds of plots and sabotage of imperialism, revisionism and reaction, consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat and achieved brilliant successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. inspired by the spirit of the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour, the heroic albanian people with high revolutionary enthusiasm are creating still better results on all fronts to greet the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania. albania, the great socialist beacon in europe, will shine more brightly than ever."

comrade shih shao-hua praised the albanian journalists who, full of the revolutionary sentiments and fighting with their pens as weapons, have made outstanding contributions to the advancement of the albanian revolution and the struggle of the world people against imperialism and revisionism.

he said in conclusion, "the militant friendship between the parties, peoples and journalists of our two countries has been personally forged by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. this friendship is perpetual and unbreakable. we are convinced that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and journalists of our two countries will certainly be further consolidated and strengthened in the common revolutionary struggle."

comrade dashnor mamaqi and other leading members of the albanian journalists' union had a cordial and friendly meeting with the chinese journalists' delegation yesterday afternoon.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Australian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife yu li-chun this evening met and had a friendly conversation with australian friendly personages william morrow, his daughter mrs. m. boughton, and stanley moore and mrs. moore.

after the meeting, kuo mo-jo gave a dinner in honour of the guests.

present were leading members of organizations concerned including yang chi, wang chuan-pin, lin chen, yang jui and shen yi.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Delegation of Economic Commission of Belgium-China Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1971)

a delegation of the economic commission of the belgium-china association led by the commission's president dr. charles roger arrived in peking by air this evening at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned li chuan, tung chao and hsu pin.

during its stop over in kwangchow on its way to peking, the delegation paid a friendly visit to kwangchow and visited china's export commodities fair there.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Charge d'Affaires to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1971)

british charge d'affaires to china j.b. denson left his posi for home today.

CHINA AND BURMA

Kuo Mo-jo and Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Burmese Minister for Trade

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly conversation this morning with colonel maung lwin, minister for trade of the union of burma.

u hla yi, second secretary of the burmese embassy in peking, was present.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang ming-chun and chang hsing-chiao.

Li Hsien-nien and Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Government Trade Delegation of Union of Burma, Sino-Burmese Trade and Commodity Loan Agreements Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with all the members of the government trade delegation of the union of burma led by colonel maung lwin, minister for trade.

after the meeting, a ceremony was held to sign the trade agreement and the commodity loan agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the union of burma.

vice-premier li hsien-nien was present at the signing ceremony.

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and burmese minister for trade maung lwin signed the agreements on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the meeting and the signing ceremony were:

deputy leader of the government trade delegation of the union of burma u thein maung and members of the delegation u tin maung maung gale, u oo htoon, u sein maung and capt. nyunt aung; and u hla yi, second secretary of the burmese embassy in peking; and

leading members of chinese departments concerned liu chun, chao chung-teh, wang ming-chun, cheng fei and chen shu-tzu, and shang ke-lin, commercial attache of the chinese embassy in burma.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth Thank Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai for Congratulations on 18th Anniversary of Cambodia's Independence

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, sent a letter on november 13 to tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep thanks for their warm congratulations on the 18th anniversary of the national independence of the kingdom of cambodia. the letter reads:

to his excellency tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china,

his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

respected excellencies,

we thank you very deeply for the warm congratulations you have extended to us on the 18th anniversary of the national independence of the kingdom of cambodia in the name of the government of the people's republic of china and the glorious and heroic chinese people.

permit us to express in return, in the name of the cambodian people, the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia, and in our own name, our most profound and heartfelt gratitude to the people's republic of china, the great brotherly chinese people and their most illustrious leader -- the most respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, for the immense, powerful and multiform aid and support which they have given to the cambodian people in their struggle against american imperialism, against its saigon lackeys and the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique.

in the last year or more, our people, fighting side by side with the brother peoples of viet nam and laos, have won important victories in the military as well as political and diplomatic fields, driving the enemy into a total impasse. on the basis of the victories won, the cambodian people are resolved to wage struggle, with no retreat and compromise, against the american imperialist aggressors and their lackeys until total victory. in this way, the struggle of our people will be a modest contribution to the world revolution of which the people's republic of china is the uncontested champion.

at the same time, our struggle is benefited by an excellent world conjuncture. the triumphal entry of the people's republic of china into the united nations is magnificent proof of this. this is a great victory for all the peoples of the world, and we are immensely delighted about it. this historic event in international relations deals a very severe new blow to the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist forces of which american imperialism is the ringleader.

in their common struggle against u.s. imperialism, the cambodian people and the chinese people always have affectionate sympathy for and are in total solidarity with each other. we thank you once again for your assurance that "following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, the chinese people pledge themselves to provide powerful backing to the cambodian people and firmly support them in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory." we are convinced that the fraternal friendship and militant unity and solidarity between our two countries are indestructible. may they develop increasingly forever

exclamation

(signed) norodom sihanouk
head of state and chairman of
the national united front of cambodia

(signed) penn nouth
chairman of the political bureau
of the central committee of the
national united front of cambodia
and prime minister of the royal
government of national union of
cambodia

peking, november 13, 1971

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean President Visits Chinese Pavilion

(NCNA-English Santiago, Nov. 16, 1971)

salvador allende, president of the republic of chile, visited the chinese pavilion of the ninth international fair in santiago yesterday.

visiting the chinese pavilion together with the president were internal minister of chile jose toha, air force aide-de-camp of the president roberto sanchez and other government officials of chile.

president allende and chilean government officials visited the pavilion with keen interest in the company of lin ping, chinese ambassador to chile, and wang yao-ting, head of the delegation of the exhibition. after the visit, president allende wrote in the visitors' book: "in the name of the chilean people, i thank the people's republic of china for her presence at the fair of 1971, and express our profound admiration for the progress made in the field of technical and scientific field and the cause carried out by the great chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, as reflected in the pavilion. long live the people's republic of china exclamation long live chile exclamation"

the chinese pavilion of the international fair closed on the evening of november 14 in an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and chilean peoples. since its opening on october 28, the chinese pavilion received 800,000 visitors from various parts of the country. the visitors warmly praised the chinese people for their revolutionary spirit of working hard and self-reliance and the achievements they have made in various fields.

chinese films shown during the exhibition were warmly received. over 20,000 people saw the films.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Foreign Trade Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1971)

reino rossi, minister for foreign trade of finland, arrived in peking by air today at the invitation of the chinese government. he has come here to sign the 1972 china-finland government trade agreement after visiting china's 1971 autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow.

accompaning him on his visit was pentti uusivirta, director of the department for foreign trade of the finnish ministry of foreign affairs.

welcoming them at the airport were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, leading members of chinese departments concerned tang hai-kuang, chang hsing-chiao and kang chih-wei, and chu yuan-hui, commercial attache of the chinese embassy in finland.

also present were stig tornqvist, commercial secretary of the finnish embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

present were all the members of the finnish government trade delegation led by erkki pajari, assistant director of the department for foreign trade of the ministry of foreign affairs, who have come to peking for trade talks between the governments of china and finland.

sun so-chang, a deputy departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and veli helenius, finnish ambassador to china, who went specially to kwangchow to welcome the finnish minister for foreign trade. arrived in peking by the same plane.

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien and Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Finnish Minister for Foreign Trade and All Members of Finnish Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, vice-premier, and pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, met here today reino rossi, minister for foreign trade of finland, pentti uusivirta, director of the department for foreign trade of the finnish ministry of foreign affairs, and all the members of the finnish government trade delegation led by erkki pajari, assistant director of the department for foreign trade of the ministry of foreign affairs.

finnish ambassador to china veli helenius was present at the meeting.

the members of the finnish government trade delegation present at the meeting were jan grooo, stig tornqvist,

raili nuortila, erik forsman, mikko hela, martti korhonen, hannu toivola and juna puromies.

present at the meeting on the chinese side were leading members of organizations concerned chen chieh, tang hai-kuang, sun so-chang, chang hsing-chiao, chu yuan-hui, kang chih-wei, shen jo-yun and hu feng-hsien.

hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

1972 China-Finland Trade Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1971)

a trade agreement for 1972 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of finland was signed in peking today. it is the twentieth trade agreement signed between the governments of china and finland.

vice-premier li hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony.

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and reino rossi, finnish minister for foreign trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the signing ceremony were:

pentti uusivirta, director of the department for foreign trade of the finnish ministry of foreign affairs, all the members of the finnish government trade delegation led by erkki pajari, finnish ambassador to china veli helenius and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the finnish embassy in peking; and

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned tang hai-kuang, sun so-chang, chang hsing-chiao, chu yuan-hui, kang chih-wei and chang ching-fu.

after the signing ceremony, minister pai hsiang-kuo gave a banquet in honour of minister reino rossi and the finnish friends present at the ceremony.

present at the banquet were vice-premier li hsien-nien, leading members of chinese organizations concerned present at the ceremony and leading members of china's various national import and export corporations.

speaking at the banquet, pai hsiang-kuo reviewed the development of friendly relations and trade relations between china and finland since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1950. he said: "the chinese government trade delegation led by vice-minister chou hua-min visited finland this september on invitation. his excellency minister reino rossi himself has come to china to sign the trade agreement

today and pay a friendly visit. this marks a new development in the friendly relations between china and finland."

pai hsiang-kuo thanked the finnish government for its efforts in restoring to the people's republic of china all her legitimate rights in the united nations. he also expressed appreciation of the finnish government's passing a law on not having any trade relations with the white colonialist regime of rhodesia. he said: "this is a just law which is worth our learning from it."

in his speech, minister reino rossi said: "we have today signed the twentieth trade agreement between finland and china. i am pleased to note that this agreement, besides including new products in the list of exports of both sides and thus diversifying our trade in a positive manner, also provides for an important growth in the volume of trade in both directions.

"this, i feel, testifies to our mutual interest and desire to further increase sino-finnish trade. and although looking back to the past i think that we have good reason to be satisfied with the results achieved by our collaboration in this field, it is my conviction that we are able to reach still further in the future," he added.

minister reino rossi pointed out: "sino-finnish good relations are not limited to the field of foreign trade only. we have traditionally close contacts also on the cultural field." "we finns are also interested and prepared to develop further these exchanges," he added.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and finland.

CHINA AND ITALY

Former Italian Vice Premier Returns to Rome from China

(NCNA-English Rome, Nov. 17, 1971)

pietro nenni, former vice-premier, former foreign minister and life senator of italy, and his party returned here this morning after a friendly visit to the people's republic of china.

present at the airport to greet him and his party were mario zagari, italian minister of foreign trade, and others. chinese ambassador to italy shen ping was also present at the airport.

Friendship Week with China Observed in Arezzo City of Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Nov. 17, 1971)

a "friendship week with the people's republic of china", sponsored by the municipal government of arezzo, tuscany (toscana) region, central italy, was inaugurated in that city yesterday.

attending the opening ceremony were lelio lagorio, president of the tuscany regional government, elio gabbuggiani, chairman of the tuscany regional parliament, mario belluci, president of the arezzo provincial government, stanislao pietrostefani, the permanent representative of the italian central government in that province.

shen ping, chinese ambassador to italy, also attended the opening ceremony.

on the rostrum in the hall of the municipal council were the national flags of the two countries. aldo ducci, mayor of arezzo, and ambassador shen ping and president lelio lagorio made speeches at the opening ceremony wishing the best success to the "friendship week". they expressed the conviction that such activity would be conducive to further promotion of the traditional friendship and the cultural and economic exchanges between the two peoples.

the ceremony proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

mayor aldo ducci gave a grand banquet for the opening of the "friendship week" on the same evening.

during the "friendship week", a photo exhibition on the achievements of the people's republic of china in socialist construction and a china-made commodity exhibition will be held. chinese films including "the red detachment of women" will be shown. lectures will be given by three friendly italian personages who have visited the people's republic of china.

Italian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet for Visit to China of President of Italian-Chinese Institute for Economic and Cultural Exchanges

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1971)

antonino restivo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the italian embassy in peking, and his wife gave a banquet here at noon today for the visit to china of vittorino colombo, ex-minister of foreign trade of italy and president of the italian-chinese institute for economic and cultural exchanges, and his party.

present were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, hsieh fu-min, chen shu-fu, hu shu-tu, hsi yeh-sheng and wang wen-lin.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship. hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and italy and the economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Nov. 18, 1971)

a 14-member chinese table tennis team with sung sheng-wu as head and lu ming-jung as deputy head arrived here by air this noon for a friendly visit to italy.

it was greeted at the airport by guglielmo sineri, president, and fiorenzo marinone, secretary-general, of the italian national federation of table tennis, and other personages from italian sports circles.

shen ping, chinese ambassador to italy, and staff members of the chinese embassy were also present at the airport to meet the team.

the team left paris for rome today after concluding its friendly visit to france. it was seen off at the airport by brautschen, national administrative director of the french table tennis federation, and french table tennis players.

tien chih-tung, charge d'affaires ad interim, and yu meng-hsin, counsellor, of the chinese embassy in france, were also present to see the team off.

on the eve of its departure, tien chih-tung gave a reception on its visit to france.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Tokyo Economic Circles Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier, of the state council, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with all the members of the visiting group of personages from tokyo economic circles with takeo shooji as its leader and kazutaka kikawada and shigeo nagano as its advisers.

the members of the group present at the meeting were: members masaki nakajima, yoshizane iwasa, hiroki imazato, moriatsu minato, seiichi yamashita and ryooichi kawai; and assistants kazuo seki, tadao norimatsu,

susumu yoda, hiroshi nishibori, takayoshi yokoyama and hironobu tsumaki.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese departments concerned including liu hsi-wen, hsu ming, wang wen-lin, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, hsiao hsiang-chien, lin po, chang feng, chou chi, ting min, chao tzu-juj, wang hsiao-hsien and chiang pei-chu.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexico Severs Diplomatic Relations with Chiang Kai-shek Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1971)

the mexican government has severed its diplomatic relations with the chiang kai-shek clique, declared the mexican ministry of foreign affairs in a statement on november 16, according to reports from mexico city.

the statement was issued by emilio o. rabasa, mexican secretary for foreign affairs, to the press. it pointed out that a few days ago the mexican ministry of foreign affairs notified the "ambassador" of the chiang kai-shek clique to mexico of this decision of the mexican government.

the statement pointed out that the decision was consistent with mexico's position on china at the current u.n. general assembly.

it was reported that speaking at the october 5 meeting of the u.n. general assembly, mexican president luis echeverria said, "a noteworthy advance towards this principle of universality would be to welcome during this session the representatives of a nation inhabited by a fourth of the world's population -- the people's republic of china -- and to give it its rightful place in the security council. at the same time, it will be necessary to recognize that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the chinese nation are juridically indivisible."

on october 25, mexico voted for the resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all its organs. on the very day when this resolution was adopted at the u.n. general assembly, the mexican ministry of foreign affairs issued a communique which said that mexico recognized the representative of the people's republic of china as the sole legitimate representative of china.

Mexican Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1971)

a 32-member tourist group from mexico led by alfonso cortes left here today for a visit to southern china before returning home.

since the group arrived in china on november 14th, it visited factories, schools and scenic spots and places of historical interest in kwangchow and peking. while in peking, the mexican friends were entertained at a film reception given by the china-latin american friendship association.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chairman of Nigerian National Sports Council Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1971)

h.e.o. adefope, chairman of the national sports council of nigeria, who had come to see the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament on invitation, left here by air for home today.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of the physical culture and sports commission, the organizing committee of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. and other organizations concerned, and chinese table tennis players.

m.p. akpoyoware, charge d'affaires ad interim of the nigerian embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

China, Korea Sign Agreement on Cooperation in Overhauling of Ships

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 19, 1971)

an agreement on the cooperation in overhauling of ships between the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea was signed here on november 17.

the agreement was signed by li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and so gi ho, korean vice-minister of land and sea transport, in the name of their respective governments.

present on the korean side were: kang son bin, vice-minister of fisheries, and other personages concerned;

on the chinese side were: pai chun-ching, head, and all the other members, of the delegation for cooperation in ship inspection from the ministry of communications.

after the signing ceremony, a banquet was given by the korean ministry of land and sea transport in honour of all members of the chinese delegation.

pak sung chul, second vice-premier of the korean cabinet, yesterday received the chinese delegation and had a cordial friendly talk with them.

the chinese delegation arrived at pyongyang on october 29. it was honoured at a banquet given by pang tae ryul, korean vice-minister of foreign trade on november 13.

a reception was held by chinese ambassador li yun-chuan at the chinese embassy yesterday evening for the delegation's visit to korea.

the chinese delegation left here for home by air today.

Li Hsien-nien and Yang Chieh Meet Korean Delegation to 11th Meeting of China-Korea Committee for Cooperation in Border River Transport

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and yang chieh, minister of communications, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all the members of the korean delegation led by chief delegate kang yun nam to the 11th meeting of the china-korea committee for cooperation in border river transport.

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim, and choi bong chol, first secretary, of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, were present.

present were kuo pao-chung, chinese chief delegate to the 11th meeting, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned tsao ke-chiang, han li-ping, chu wen-yu, yao cheng and sui hsu-tung.

Ship Inspection Cooperation Delegation of Chinese Ministry of Communications Returns to Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1971)

the delegation for cooperation in ship inspection from the ministry of communications of the people's republic of china led by pai chun-ching, director of the bureau of water transport under the ministry of communications, returned here by air today after signing a china-korea agreement on cooperation in ship inspection in the democratic people's republic of korea and after paying a friendly visit to korea.

the delegation was met at the airport by leading members of departments concerned chang peng-shou, tung hua-min, hsieh chung-feng and han li-ping. also present were kang yun nam, chief delegate of the korean delegation which is now attending the 11th meeting of the china-korea committee for cooperation in border river transport, and li chi sam, second secretary of the korean embassy in peking.

Second Chinese Visiting Group to Korea Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 17, 1971)

the second chinese visiting group to korea with chu li as leader and chu wan-kuo as deputy leader left here for home by train today.

the group was seen off at the railway station by pak mun bin, director of the korean international tourist agency, and ham yong ho, secretary general of the korea-china friendship association.

counsellor tai lu of the chinese embassy in korea was also present.

after its arrival in the democratic people's republic of korea on october 22, the group visited pyongyang, hamhung, wonsan, kaesong, chongjin and other places and were accorded warm welcome and cordial hospitality by korean comrades.

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe Leaves Kwangchow for Hunan

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 18, 1971)

the pyongyang national opera troupe led by sin in ha, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations of the democratic people's republic of korea, left for hunan by special train this afternoon after a performance tour here.

the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the station by leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees and other departments concerned, including wang shou-tao, chiao lin-yi and yung wen-tao, as well as more than 1,000 literary and art workers and revolutionary people.

while in kwangchow, the korean troupe gave seven performances of the revolutionary opera "the sea of blood". two of the performances were staged for foreign friends and overseas chinese and chinese compatriots from hangkong and macao attending this year's autumn fair of chinese export commodities. all the performances were warmly welcomed.

during their stay in kwangchow, the korean comrades-in-arms visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao and the autumn fair, and laid a wreath at the cemetery of martyrs. chinese and korean comrades-in-arms were photographed together before the pavilion of the blood-sealed friendship between the chinese and korean peoples.

Second Chinese Visiting Group Returns to Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1971)

the second chinese visiting group to korea with chu li as its leader and chu wan-kuo as its deputy leader returned to peking by train today after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

meeting the 15-member group at the railway station were ti wen-wei, leading member of a chinese organization concerned, yu song jin, counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, and others.

during its stay in korea, the group received warm welcome and hospitality from korean leaders at various levels and the local people.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnam Workers' Party and DRVN Government Delegation Led by Premier Pham Van Dong to Arrive in Peking on November 20 for Friendly Visit to China Upon Invitation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1971)

a delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the d.r.v.n., will arrive in peking on november 20 for an official friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china. with a profound feeling of revolutionary friendship, the people in the capital are preparing to give a grand, warm welcome to their vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the forefront of struggle against u.s. imperialism.

Vietnamese Table Tennis Delegation Visits PLA Peking Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1971)

the table tennis delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam led by ta quang chien today visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army and was accorded a warm welcome by its commanders and fighters.

the barracks were permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and viet nam. when the vietnamese table tennis delegation arrived, several hundred commanders and fighters, in their happiest mood, beat drums and gongs to greet the vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

keng yu-chi, a leading member of the unit, gave the vietnamese comrades-in-arms an account of the fighting course traversed by the unit in its growth in strength. he thanked the vietnamese comrades-in-arms for bringing with them the militant friendship of the vietnamese people for the chinese people. he said the current visit of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms is a tremendous inspiration to the commanders and fighters of the unit.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited a company's recreational club, a foodstuff processing workshop, a sewing and mending shop and a pig farm of the unit. delegation leader ta quang chien praised the commanders

and fighters for preserving the glorious tradition of the troops of the labouring people.

the soldiers' amateur troupe of the unit performed for the vietnamese comrades-in-arms songs and dances including "warm welcome to vietnamese comrades-in-arms", "viet nam -- china" and "liberate the south". amid warm applause, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms also gave a performance for the chinese soldiers and sang together with them the song "unity is strength". the vietnamese table tennis delegation presented gifts to the commanders and fighters. among them was a work of art showing militiawomen in south viet nam fighting valiantly against the u.s. aggressors, which is made from a piece of wreckage of a u.s. pirate plane.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms saw an exhibition of military drill by infantrymen. delegation leader ta quang chien congratulated the soldiers on the achievements they had scored in various fields. he gave an account of the great victories won by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said: the vietnamese people, following the behest of president ho chi minh, are resolved to carry through to the end the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in unity with the people of laos and cambodia. we are convinced that we will certainly win in our struggle because the chinese people and the revolutionary people throughout the world are standing on our side.

hou chieh, leading member of a department concerned, and some chinese table tennis players accompanied the vietnamese comrades-in-arms on their visit.

Vice Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh Receives Chinese Artists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Nov. 19, 1971)

nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, received today the visiting chinese artists' delegation and had a very cordial and friendly talk with kao hung, head, liu chun-hua and kuan chi-ming, members, of the delegation.

accompanying vice-premier nguyen duy trinh on the occasion were le tung son, member of the standing committee of the viet nam commission for cultural relations with foreign countries, mai van hien, member of the standing committee of the association of art of viet nam, and huynh van thuan, member of the association.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to viet nam, was also present.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Palestinian Table Tennis Delegation Visits Village Famous for Its Militiamen on Peking Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1971)

the palestinian table tennis delegation led by ibrahim mojahed ibrahim and omar adel al shaka'a, assistants to the head of the delegation, today visited chiaochuanghu, a village famous for its militiamen in shunyi county on the outskirts of peking. it was given a warm welcome and reception by mi hsiang-kuang, a leading member of a department concerned of shunyi county, hsiao yung-shun, chairman of the chiaochuanghu production brigade revolutionary committee, and others.

mi hsiang-kuang gave the palestinian comrades-in-arms an account of the history of revolutionary struggle waged by the villagers and militiamen of chiaochuanghu during the war of resistance against japanese aggression and the war of liberation. he told them how the villagers and militiamen followed chairman mao's teaching on people's war, engaged the enemy in tunnel warfare, mine warfare and guerrilla warfare and finally defeated the invading japanese aggressors and kuomintang reactionaries. chiaochuanghu was conferred the title of honour of the "people's first fortress" for this.

the palestinian friends visited the exhibition on the history of revolutionary struggle of chiaochuanghu and a stretch of the 11.5-kilometre-long tunnel network dug by the local people during the war years. they also inspected the indigenous rifle, cannon, sabre and long spear used by the militiamen during the two wars, and the weapons of the militiamen today.

ibrahim mojahed ibrahim said at the end of the visit: "we are very happy to see for ourselves the tunnel we have heard about. it shows the staunch will and confidence of the broad masses in opposing imperialism."

he expressed the conviction that with the support of the people of the world including the chinese people, the palestinian people will certainly win victory in their struggle against imperialism and zionism.

the palestinian friends presented mi hsiang-kuang and hsiao yung-shun with an emblem of the palestinian supreme council concerned with youth and souvenir badges of the palestinian commando.

mi hsiang-kuang thanked the palestinian friends and said: "the victories we have won are inseparable from the support given us by the people of the world. we are inspired by the spirit of struggle of the palestinian people, and we are overjoyed at their victories.

the palestinian guests were accompanied on the visit by chou chih-tung, a leading member of a department concerned, and chinese sportsmen.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Medical Workers Leave Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1971)

wang chang-yeh and three other medical workers left peking for bucharest by air on the 17th to attend the international symposium on medical emergencies in romania.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the organizations concerned including lai en.

icsif chivu, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the romanian embassy in peking, were at the airport.

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Fetes Romanian Ice Hockey Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1971)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all the members of the romanian ice hockey team led by paun ion, member of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports and head of the international department of the committee.

attending the banquet were aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and other diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking.

present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned including yu pu-hsueh, yao hsiao-cheng, li ching-chuan and li lien-ching, and chinese ice hockey players.

yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and paun ion spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and romania.

yu pu-hsueh said: china and romania are two friendly countries, and there exists a profound revolutionary friendship between the people of the two countries. in the wake of the constant development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of china and romania, friendly sports exchanges between our two countries have become more and more frequent. the happy get-together of ice hockey players of our two countries today will further enhance the friendship and unity of the people and physical culture workers of our two countries and help improve ice hockey technique in our two countries.

in his speech, paun ion first of all conveyed the fraternal, warm greetings of the people and sportsmen of romania to the people and sportsmen of china. he said: as representatives of romanian sportsmen and youth, the romanian ice hockey team has come to china on a friendly visit not just for competition but for enhancing the friendship between the people and sportsmen of romania and china.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone President Receives Chinese Captain, Visits Chinese Ship

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1971)

president siaka stevens of sierra leone received on november 15 captain chang te-heng and political commissar fu kuo-hung of the chinese ship "wuxi" which was calling at freetown, capital of sierra leone, according to reports from that city.

the president had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

minister of works shears and other high-ranking government officials of sierra leone were present on the occasion. present also was nieh ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy.

on november 16, president stevens, accompanied by nieh ying, chang te-heng and fu kuo-hung, paid a visit to the ship "wuxi" which arrived in freetown on november 13. also accompanying the president in the visit were vice-president sorie koroma, minister of works shears, external minister pratt, minister of labour turay and other high-ranking officials.

on november 17, external minister pratt and his wife gave a reception for the captain, the political commissar and the crew. vice-president koroma, chief justice cole, acting mayor of freetown lamin and others also attended the reception.

nieh ying and diplomatic envoys of some other countries were also present.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Guests Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1971)

professor m. shora, noted syrian doctor, and his wife concluded their week-long visit in peking and left here by air today for a visit to southern china before returning home. they are on a friendly visit to china as guests of the chinese medical association.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned and medical workers including kuo mo-jo and wang kang-chiu. ma hai-teh (george hatem) and his wife were present.

youssef shakra, ambassador of the syrian arab republic to china, and a.c. atiye, minister-counsellor of the syrian embassy in peking, were also present.

the syrian guests arrived in peking on the 11th. on the 12th, hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, met and feted them.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Nov. 17, 1971)

president julius nyerere of tanzania received chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-teng here yesterday afternoon and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Seizes Two US Fishing Boats

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1971)

the u.s. fishing boats "ecuador" and "wiley" were seized on the morning of november 18 while fishing illegally within ecuadorian territorial waters 50 miles off la puntilla de santa elena, the ecuadorian naval authorities have announced. the two boats have been taken to the port of salinas pending punishment, according to a report from quito.

in order to defend her sovereign right over her territorial waters, ecuador has seized 14 u.s. fishing boats illegally intruding into her territorial waters in nine days ending november 18.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Receives Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1971)

tunisian prime minister hedi nouira received on november 15 chin min-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in tunis, and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from tunis.

CHINA AND UN

Chairman, Vice Chairman and Other Representatives of Chinese Delegation to UN Meet Some Countries' Delegations

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 18, 1971)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman, huang hua, vice-chairman, and other representatives, of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the united nations, met with and had friendly conversations with the delegations and permanent representatives of a number of countries to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly in the past few days.

chiao kuan-hua and huang hua met with nicolae ecobescu, vice-chairman of the romanian delegation and deputy foreign minister, this afternoon. chiao kuan-hua met with edgardo mercado jarrin, chairman of the peruvian delegation and foreign minister, this morning.

yesterday afternoon, chiao kuan-hua, huang hua, and alternate representatives tang ming-chao and wang hai-jung met with princess ashraf pahlavi, chairman of the delegation of iran, and fereydoun hoveyda, permanent representative of iran. yesterday morning, representative fu hao met with fakhreddine mohamed, vice-chairman of the delegation of the sudan.

representative chen chu and alternate representative an chih-yuan met with moulaye el hassen, permanent representative of mauritania, on november 15. huang hua and chen chu met with george j. tomeh, permanent representative of the syrian arab republic, on november 14.

on november 14, hamilton shirley amerasinghe, permanent representative of ceylon, paid a return call on chiao kuan-hua.

all the/meetings proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Premier of Arab Republic of Yemen Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Nov. 17, 1971)

mohsin al einy, premier and minister of foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen, received wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the arab republic of yemen, on november 14 and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

China Dance Drama Troupe Gives Performance in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 18, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe presented the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" and the piano concerto "the yellow river" at the yugoslav drama theatre here yesterday evening.

among those watching the performance were mijalko todorovic, president of the yugoslav federal assembly, dzemal bijedic, president of the yugoslav federal executive council, milos minic, vice-president of the federal assembly, mirko tepavac, federal state secretary for foreign affairs, and milenko bojanic and aleksandar bakocevic, president and vice-president of the executive council of the republic of serbia.

diplomatic envoys of more than 40 countries to yugoslavia also saw the performance.

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, chou chiu-yeh, head, liu ching-tang and liao ke-yuan, deputy heads, of the chinese troupe, accompanied the yugoslav leaders and diplomatic envoys of various countries at the performance.

after the performance, dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council, presented a flower basket to the chinese artists and congratulated them on their success. mijalko todorovic, dzemal bijedic, mirko tepavac and milenko bojanic then received chou chiu-yeh, liu ching-tang, liao ke-yuan and principal dancers and performers of the troupe, warmly praised their successful performance and had a photo taken with them.

milan vukos, vice-president of the belgrade city assembly, gave a reception here at noon yesterday in honour of all members of the china dance drama troupe.

present at the reception were oto denes, responsible member of the yugoslav federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation, josif papic, secretary general of the belgrade city assembly, as well as literary and art workers of belgrade.

chinese ambassador tseng tao also attended the reception on invitation.

at the reception, the literary and art workers of the two countries had cordial conversations and sang yugoslav and chinese songs.

the china dance drama troupe presented segments from the modern revolutionary ballets "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl", the piano concerto "the yellow river" and other song and dance items at ljubljana on the evening of november 13.

watching the performance were edvard kardelj, member of the presidential council of yugoslavia, sergej krajgher, member of the presidential council of yugoslavia and president of the assembly of the republic of slovenia, joze brilej, vice-president of the assembly of the republic of slovenia, france hocevar, vice-president of the executive committee of the republic of slovenia, and personages from various circles of the slovenia and ljubljana republics.

President of Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Receives Leading Members of China Dance Drama Troupe

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 18, 1971)

dzemal bijedic, president of the yugoslav federal executive council, received this noon chou chiu-yeh, head, liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan, deputy heads, and other members of the china dance drama troupe.

present on the occasion were mirko tepavac, member of the yugoslav federal executive council and federal state secretary for foreign affairs, and trpe jakovlevski, member of the federal executive council.

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia tseng tao was also present.

the hosts and guests had a warm and friendly conversation.

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* NATIONAL *
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CADRE TRAINING

Use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Train Minority Nationality Cadres

- Nuchiang Lisu Nationality Autonomous Chou helps minority nationality cadres to raise their consciousness in class struggle and line struggle continuously so as to speed up their upgrowth

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Nov. 22, 1971)

(NCNA Kunming) Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Nuchiang Lisu Nationality Autonomous Chou, Yunnan Province, following Chairman Mao's nationality policy, have promoted large numbers of minority nationality cadres tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution to leading posts at various levels, adopted various methods to help them grow up quickly and fully developed their backbone role in the three great revolutionary struggles. This has brought about a revolutionary situation of greater unity and prosperity.

Nuchiang Lisu Nationality Autonomous Chou is located in the southwestern border of the fatherland and is inhabited by many nationalities including Lisu, Nu, Tulung, Pai, Yi, Tibetan, Nahsi and five other nationalities. Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in this autonomous chou, following great leader Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, give first priority to the work of training minority nationality cadres.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, this autonomous chou has trained and promoted more than 1,500 local minority nationality cadres, thus more than doubling the number in 1965 before the cultural revolution. At present, 90 percent of the total number of leading cadres at various levels in the leadership squads in the autonomous chou, hsien, communes and production brigades are minority nationality cadres. In the meantime, many of them have assumed number one or number two positions in leadership squads at various levels.

Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the autonomous chou pay attention to taking good care of and training the minority nationality cadres politically, hold study classes for them regularly, organize them to read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously, and help them to raise their consciousness in class struggle and struggle between the two lines continuously. To overcome the difficulty encountered in the course of study by the minority nationality cadres, the autonomous chou has trained a large number of study instructors to help the minority nationality cadres to study culture and politics at the same time.

In the course of helping minority nationality cadres to grow up, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the autonomous chou pay attention to establishing advanced models, do a good job in political and ideological work, encourage them to develop their achievements and overcome their shortcomings and make them advance vigorously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution Lisu nationality poor peasant and Communist Party member Kuang P'o Ch'ing, currently a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Erht'uolo Production Brigade, Tungfanghung Commune, Pichiang hsien, overcame the difficulty of illiteracy with the help of an instructor, studied Chairman Mao's work assiduously and persevered in combining theory with practice. Later, the revolutionary committee of the autonomous chou promptly summed up and popularized Kuang P'o Ch'ing's experience in study and pushed forward the development of the mass movement of studying Mao Tse-tung's thought throughout the chou.

K'ung Jui Jung, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Tulungchiang Commune, Kungshan Tulung Nationality and Nu Nationality Autonomous Hsien, was a young Communist Party member cadre of the Tulung nationality. After taking up the leading post, he persevered in not disengaging himself from manual labor, not separating himself from the masses and not detaching himself from reality but in realistically leading the commune members to grasp revolution and promote production instead. He achieved outstanding results in this respect. But with praise, he developed self-complacency and ceased to penetrate deep into the masses as he did before. Upon noticing this, secretary of the hsien Party committee Wei Kuo-hsing studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought together with K'ung Jui Jung and helped him to raise his consciousness in continuing revolution. Now K'ung Jui Jung regularly carries his hoe and pack on his back and a lantern in his hands and goes deep into villages on the two banks of the Tulungchiang to study and struggle together with the people of Tulung nationality.

In addition to using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to train minority nationality cadres, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the autonomous chou also educate cadres from other localities to learn from local minority cadres modestly and serve the people of various nationalities whole-heartedly. At present cadres of various nationalities here promote one another politically, help one another in work, take care of one another in daily life, and have built up a profound revolutionary friendship among themselves.

Motivated by the cadres, people of various nationalities further strengthen their revolutionary unity. This has brought about a profound change in Nuchiang area. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, this autonomous chou has scored bumper harvests in agricultural production for five consecutive years. Output of foodstuffs in 1970 was increased by 21 percent as compared with the highest annual output before the cultural revolution. The number of minority nationality teachers trained locally increased by 150 percent as compared with 1965 and the number of students increased by 60 percent. Other enterprises are also developed greatly.

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Industrial and Communications Fronts in Kirin Take On Ever Better Appearance

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Nov. 17, 1971)

(NCNA Changchun, Nov. 16) The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in Kirin province tightly grasp education in ideology and the line and continuously raise the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and workers in the class struggle and the line struggle and in continuing the revolution, thereby propelling the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," and developing the excellent situation of revolution and production in the whole province.

At the very beginning of this year, the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" was unfolded to a deeper extent on the fronts of industry, communications and capital construction in Kirin province.

Under the leadership of the provincial Party committee and the provincial revolutionary committee, the leading groups at all levels on the industrial and communications front in the whole province held study classes, report meetings and experience-exchanging meetings of various types to study the experience of Tach'ing, exchange experience in learning from Tach'ing and remove the ideological obstacles on the road to learning from Tach'ing. As a result, the province-wide mass movement of learning from Tach'ing took on a completely new outlook.

At present, a group of models in learning from Tach'ing, including Changchun No. 1 Automobile Works, Kirin Municipal Oils and Fats Plant, Liaoyuan Power Plant, have made new developments. Apart from this, there has also emerged a group of new models in learning from Tach'ing, including Kirin Chemical Industrial Company, Kirin Thermo-electric Power Plant, Changchun Glass General Factory, Ta-an Glue Factory, T'unghua Copper Mine, T'ienpaoshan Copper Mine, and Mengent'aulikai (孟恩套力盖) Mine.

Thanks to the brisk development of the movement of learning from Tach'ing, production is in an ever better situation. For the period from January to September this year, the value of total industrial output in the whole province was 18.2 percent greater than that in the corresponding period of last year. The output of such products as steel, rolled steel, pig iron, iron ore, coke, crude coal, crude oil, caustic soda, synthetic ammonia, dyestuffs, tractors, cars, mining equipment, and carbon products, has increased in a relatively big degree as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year. The quality of many varieties of products has also improved. The consumption of raw and semi-finished materials has dropped gradually. Many technological and technical innovations have been realized, and a great many new varieties of raw and semi-finished materials and finished products are produced.

The Party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels in Kirin province have come to realize that, in learning from Tach'ing, we must,

as the broad masses of cadres and workers of Tach'ing do, integrate theory with reality, seriously study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao with reference to questions in the struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, continuously raise our consciousness of the class struggle and the line struggle, and firmly and unswervingly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Kirin Ferrous Alloy Works was formerly a backward unit on the industrial and communications fronts in Kirin municipality. Poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory that the masses are backward," some members of the leading group of this works did not give the masses free rein in work, so that revolution and production long remained in a backward stage. While carrying out the deep-going mass movement of learning from Tach'ing, the principal responsible comrade of the CCP Kirin Municipal Committee went personally to stay and work in this works. There he made investigation and study and organized the cadres and the masses to seriously study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and to penetratingly criticize and repudiate such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as the "theory that the masses are backward," "management of factory by experts" and "attaching greater importance to modern methods than to indigenous methods of production" peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i, thereby raising the consciousness of the cadres and the workers in the class struggle and the line struggle and exploiting the enthusiasm of the broad masses for socialism to the full. Revolution and production of the whole works took on an ever-better appearance. The total value of production in the first nine months of this year was higher than the highest level in the corresponding period of any of the past years.

During the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," the leading groups at all levels on the industrial and communications fronts in Kirin province paid particular attention to grasping their own revolutionized building. Members of the leading groups at all levels of Changchun No. 1 Automobile Works, taking "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi as their example, seriously studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, held open-door rectification campaigns, sought opinions from the masses and continuously raised their consciousness of the line struggle. They were praised by the masses.

Many enterprises in Paich'eng district formerly suffered a great loss. Since the beginning of this year, the CCP Committee of Paich'eng Administrative District and members of the leading groups of various factories and mining enterprises in this district took Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon, vigorously broke down idealist transcendentalism and went deep into the first line of the struggle for production, where they participate in manual labor and, meanwhile, made investigations and study and relied on the masses to do their work in a down-to-earth manner, thereby quickly changing the backward outlook of some enterprises in this district and putting an end to the phenomena of losses. By the end of October, more than 40 factories and mining enterprises in the whole district fulfilled their annual production plans ahead of schedule.

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Situation of Industrial Construction in Kwangsi Excellent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Nov. 17, 1971)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Nanning dated Nov. 16) The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels on the industrial front in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region adopt concrete, effective measures to strengthen leadership over the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," and promote the booming development of this movement. An excellent situation presents itself in revolution and production on the industrial front in the whole region.

During the period from January to October this year, the total value of industrial output in the whole region increased by 22 percent as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year. The output of major industrial products, such as steel, iron, rolled steel, crude coal, nonferrous metal, chemical insecticides, tools for cutting metals, agricultural pumps, AC motors, power transformers, tractors, rice transplanters, caustic soda, cotton cloth, crude salt and machine-made paper, exceeds that in the corresponding period of last year by a comparatively big margin. The level of self-sufficiency in some products is higher than before.

Since the beginning of this year, the Party committees and the revolutionary committees at all levels in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region have listed the strengthening of leadership over the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry as an important item on the agenda. The 3rd Party congress of this autonomous region put forth the call to carry out the movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" to a greater depth. The leading members of the Party committees and the revolutionary committees at all levels went deep into the first line and got together with the masses to study Chairman Mao's great directive, "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," to sum up the experience of Tach'ing in the struggle between the two lines and to put into effect the measure of learning from Tach'ing.

The Party committees and the revolutionary committees of the departments dealing with metallurgy, light industries, fuels, chemicals, and geology, and of the comparatively big industrial cities such as Liuchou, Nanning, Kueilin and Wuchou separately called meetings to exchange experience in learning from Tach'ing and on-the-spot meetings to sum up and popularize the experience of some advanced units in learning from Tach'ing.

Through these activities, the cadres and the masses understood more clearly the important meaning of learning from Tach'ing, and the movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry was pushed to develop in depth.

The leading members of the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels on the industrial front in Kwangsi have learned deeply that Tach'ing is a model in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the road of Tach'ing is a road of running industry according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and only by approaching the experience of Tach'ing by taking a stand at the high plane of the struggle between the two lines will they be able to learn things well from Tach'ing.

Accordingly, since the beginning of this year, while learning from Tach'ing, they have constantly grasped the link of the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines, led the masses to seriously read the works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, penetratingly criticize and repudiate idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him, and continuously increase their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Through investigation and study, the leading members of the Party committee of Liuchou Steel Works discovered that some basic-level units "grasped production when work was busy and grasped politics when work was not so busy," and put politics and production in two diametrically opposite positions. Accordingly, they educated the basic-level cadres in the political line with reference to this question. The basic-level cadres seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the life blood of all economic work," learned the experience of Tach'ing in putting revolution in command of production, and relentlessly criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist trash of "production first," and correctly handled the relationship between revolution and production. This has further aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses for socialism and pushed the situation of revolution and production of the whole steel works to develop quickly. Its output of steel and pig iron increased by a big margin.

In the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry, the Party organizations and the revolutionary committees of many factories and mining enterprises on the industrial front in Kwangsi pay attention to carrying out ideological work penetratingly and elaborately and overcoming various kinds of ideological hindrances, thereby pushing the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry to develop in ever greater depth.

Tunglo Coal Mine was formerly a comparatively backward unit. Some people of this mine once thought that "the experience of Tach'ing was good but difficult to learn" and they lacked the confidence in changing the backward outlook of this mine. Accordingly, the leading group of this mine actively carried out ideological and political work, overcame this idea of doing nothing at all and led the workers of the whole mine to display the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, thereby solving the problems of production and construction and quickly changing the backward outlook of this mine.

The leading members of many factories and mining enterprises on the industrial front in Kwangsi perseveringly go deep into the first line, where they make investigation and study, participate in productive labor and take exemplary action to push the movement in its development. The leading members of the Party committee of Nanning Municipal Refractory Materials Factory took Wang Chin-hsi, a distinguished representative of the leading

squad of Tach'ing, as their model and went deep into the first line of production to make investigation and study. They got together with the workers to rebuild this factory which chiefly produced bricks and tiles in the past into a base area of producing fire-resistant materials, thereby making a contribution toward aiding the iron and steel industry.

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STEEL PRODUCTION

Shanghai Scores Excellent Results in Metallurgical Industry

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 19, 1971)

(NCNA Shanghai, November 18) Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory set forth by the Party's "9th Congress," the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians on the metallurgical front in Shanghai criticize and repudiate revisionism and launch a rectification campaign in depth, scoring excellent results in grasping revolution and promoting production. Now the whole municipality has triumphantly fulfilled this year's state plan for production of steel and rolled steel ahead of schedule by 57 days and 50 days respectively. It has also fulfilled ahead of schedule the annual state plan for such major products as copper and ferrous alloys and carbon produce. From January to October this year, the total value of metallurgical output of Shanghai increased by over 25 percent as against that in the corresponding period of last year; quality of products was relatively steady; consumption was lowered; experiments on a number of new items of tecnological and technical innovation and new varieties of materials and products of an advanced level were carried out and proved successful.

At the beginning of this year, complying with Chairman Mao's directive, "Carry out education in ideology and political line," the Party organizations at all levels of the metallurgical front in Shanghai organized the broad masses of workers and cadres to diligently study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and to penetratingly criticize idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie and the theory of the dying out of class struggle disseminated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him. This greatly strengthened the consciousness of the steel workers in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Through the line education, Shanghai No. 1 Steel Works further aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers for socialism and pushed its production to develop quickly. Its output of steel during the period from January to October this year increased by 19.6 percent as against that in the corresponding period of last year, surpassing the record level in the corresponding period in any of the past years.

Since the beginning of this year, the cadres and the workers of Shanghai No. 3 Steel Works have relentlessly criticized and repudiated idealist transcendentalism three times, each time pushing the development of production further forward. Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "The standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge," they repeatedly went through practice, grasped the objective laws and summed up the advanced experience in obtaining fine steel from secondary materials, maintaining output during an overhaul, and producing a high output in a hot season.

For instance, after going through practice repeatedly, they found, after groping about in the dark, the important operational technology of obtaining fine steel from discarded iron by means of a converter, thereby disproving the concept that "a converter must not be fed directly with discarded iron when its temperature is low" formulated by some technical "authorities" of the bourgeoisie. By doing so, they made a new contribution toward developing steel production. Now this steel works has fulfilled this year's state plan of steel output two and a half months ahead of schedule.

During the movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry, the workers and the cadres of Shanghai Irregular-Shaped Steel Tubing Factory repeatedly criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's "slavish comprador philosophy" and "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace," and overcame the metaphysical viewpoint of seeing things only and not man and holding that without "gigantic, modern and complete" equipment it was impossible to turn out "fine-quality, precision and top-notched" products. Perseveringly complying with the directives of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," and making use of the existing equipment, they successfully trial-produced more than 200 varieties of irregular-shaped steel tubes and metallic materials of a new type. This meant a vigorous support for the state's economic reconstruction and for national defense.

The workers of Shanghai Silicon Steel Sheets Factory seriously studied the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, penetratingly criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist trash of "production first" and "business in command," and perseveringly put revolution in command of production. As a result, the output of silicon steel sheets in the first ten months of this year increased by 63.8 percent as against that in the corresponding period of last year, and the whole factory fulfilled this year's state plan by 64 days ahead of schedule.

After criticizing revisionism and going through a rectification movement, the leading cadres at all levels of the metallurgical front in Shanghai established the viewpoint of "practice first" and went often into the first line of production to participate in labor and make investigation and study intensively. They paid attention to summing up experience, grasping the typical cases well of using them to guide the work of the whole area.

The converter workshop of Shanghai No. 5 Steel Works was formerly a backward unit among workshops of a similar type throughout the metallurgical front. The leading members of Shanghai Municipal Metallurgical Bureau and this steel works went deep into this workshop to help its cadres in learning the advanced experience of the converter workshops of other factories, uncovering contradictions, carrying out active ideological struggle, overcoming their past shortcoming of grasping production only for the sake of production, and perseveringly using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide various items of work. As a result, this workshop very quickly got rid of its backwardness.

Because the leading cadres at all levels go deep into realities to grasp the typical cases, a mass activity of learning from the advanced and finding shortcomings has been touched off in all organizations of the metallurgical industry in the whole municipality. An excellent situation of high and stable yields presents itself in steel production.

In view of the fact that some cadres were complacent and slackened their efforts when the situation was excellent, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Shanghai Municipal Metallurgical Bureau organized the leading cadres of the bureau and the workers, cadres and technicians of some factories to form some groups to visit the units which used steel products, and to make investigations and find out their own shortcomings. During their investigations and visits, they saw that the workers of other lines of trade labored vigorously and selflessly, and they also heard the concrete opinions of these user units on the steel products. They learned an impressive lesson. They came to realize deeply that: Steel production has increased, but this increase is still far from being enough to meet with the needs of the speedy development of state reconstruction. In particular, some varieties of major products are not enough to meet the demands. In no way should we be satisfied with our fulfillment of the production plan. Instead, we should make our utmost efforts to turn out more steel products for the state. Returning to their factories, they further mobilized the masses to tap the productive potentials in various fields. Since the beginning of the second half of this year, the output of seamless steel tubes and plates which are urgently needed in chemical industry and shipbuilding has increased by a comparatively big margin.

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WOMEN CADRES

Lanshan Hsien, Hunan Province, Vigorously Trains and Uses Women Cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 17, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha) The CCP committee of Lanshan hsien, Hunan Province, seriously strengthens its work of training women cadres and helps women cadres at all levels to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought conscientiously and to continuously increase their consciousness of the class struggle and the line struggle and of continuing the revolution. This hsien now has more than 2,390 women cadres, who are playing a tremendous role on various fronts.

No matter what departments they may be supervising and whatever tasks they are carrying out, the secretary and all members of Lanshan hsien Party committee pay very close attention to training and using women cadres. A member of the standing committee of the hsien committee once went down to stay and work in Soch'eng commune. He discovered that among the leading groups of the 14 brigades of this commune, only two brigades had women cadres. He learned from an investigation that this was chiefly because some members of the Party committee of this commune did not understand sufficiently the important meaning of the role played by women. Accordingly, he got together with the members of the Party committee of this commune to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teachings about training of women cadres and helped them raise their thinking. Immediately after that, he again got together with members of the Party committee of the commune to make an investigation of the women backbone elements of the whole commune and intensified training of women cadres. As a result, the leading groups of all brigades of the commune were staffed very quickly with women cadres. This group of women cadres led the broad masses of women commune members to study Chairman Mao's works conscientiously, thereby further arousing the enthusiasm of the women commune members for the revolution. Many women commune members participated still more actively in collective production. As a result, the area of farmland planted to double-cropping paddy was more than double that of last year.

The hsien Party committee summed up and popularized the experience of Soch'eng commune. Consequently, the work of training women cadres was carried out universally and intensively in the whole hsien. At present, there are 52 women members in the Party committees of the 25 communes of this hsien. Women's work in this hsien takes on a new outlook.

Lanshan hsien committee boldly uses the newly-promoted women cadres and sends them down so they may go through tempering in the storms of the three great revolutionary struggles. Ouyang Yuan-mei, a member of the standing committee of the hsien committee, is a young woman promoted from the commune level. She is very enthusiastic for the revolution. But she does not work

boldly enough. Accordingly, the hsien committee secretary leads her to work in Hsints'un brigade where the class struggle is comparatively complex. He also pays attention to giving her concrete help in thinking and in work. With the help of the Party organization and other comrades, she works with excellent results.

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RURAL WOMEN

Women of Nanchen Peninsula Are Full of Vigor and Vitality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 17, 1971)

Women of Nanchen brigade, Shach'eng commune, Futing hsien, Fukien Province, take an active part in the three great revolutionary struggles, fully playing women's role as "the other half of the force": At the coastal sentry posts, they take the rifles in hand and stand on guard as their menfolk do; in the terraced fields, they work with the plows and rakes, tilling the land and sowing seeds as the men comrades do; on the rolling sea, they also steer the fishing boats and catch fish like the men. Some women have been selected as members of the leading groups of brigades and production teams. Together with other members of the leading groups, they lead the masses to advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Nanchen is a peninsula. Ever since the liberation, the masses of women in this peninsula have joined the men comrades in making revolution and carrying out production and taken solid action to struggle against the idea of taking women lightly which was left behind from the old society. But it was not until they had built the "March 8 Reservoir" with their own hands that the idea of taking the women lightly which existed among some people was really dispelled.

As a matter of fact, fresh water was very scarce in Nanchen Peninsula. Before the liberation, this was an area of "barren hills where fresh water was as expensive as edible oil; grain was scarce but fresh water was scarcer and the poor people lived in misery." After the liberation, the masses of Nanchen sank many wells and there was a better supply of water for the people for their everyday use. But there would be insufficient fresh water whenever there was a long spell of dry weather, and the people had no alternative but to cross the sea to fetch water from places some 10 li away.

In the winter of 1963, the brigade Party branch decided to build a reservoir in compliance with the urgent demand of the masses. It was then the winter fishing season and most of the men laborers had gone to fish in the seas bordering Chekiang Province and those at home were mostly women. The eight women shock team leaders including Wu Ts'ai-yu, Ts'ai Ch'ing-lan, Tseng Yueh-ying, Yao Chih-mei and Cheng Ta-hsiang led 800 women commune members to bravely tackle the task of building a reservoir.

The weather was very cold. Holding high the red banner and loudly singing battle songs, the women of Nanchen Peninsula came in eye-catching teams to the worksite. They defied hardships and fatigue. Whether it was a windy or rainy day, or even if it snowed heavily, they would carry on with building the reservoir every day. Hardening the ground was the most arduous task in this project. The women had never done this job before. At the beginning, six of them together could not raise a hammer. If piling lagged behind, the speed of building of the dam would be slowed down.

At the time, Wu Ts'ai-yu, a Communist and chairwoman of the brigade, called together the women who were responsible for hardening the ground and got together with them to study Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains." The further they studied, the more vigorous they became. They said: "The foolish old man and his family could remove the mountains. It is difficult to believe that this pile-driver can't be lifted!"

It was deep in the night. Those who were responsible for carrying soil and cutting stone had gone to sleep. But more than 20 young women were still practicing ground-hardening by the moonlight. Their hands swelled and blisters were formed on their palms. But they did not utter a sigh of pain. Gnashing their teeth, they kept practicing hardening the ground for a few hundred strokes. In a few days, they acquired strength through practice of piling. Eventually they overcame the difficulties in pile-driving. After an arduous fight for four whole months, construction of a reservoir with a dam 13.3 meters high with a capacity of 50,000 cubic meters was completed ahead of schedule. The day the project was completed and water came roaring into Nanchen brigade after passing through a conduit more than 1,000 meters long and running past three hills, the whole village simmered. The villagers held the water of happiness with both hands and they were filled with joy. Those who formerly took the women lightly were convinced by the facts and no longer belittled the role of women.

In 1964, Chairman Mao issued a great call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." The women of Nanchen Peninsula learned from Tachai and took into their hands all the farm work in more than 1,200 mow of land, so that the men commune members could go out into the sea to catch fish wholeheartedly. Besides growing the crops and tending the fields well, they went up the hills to remove rocks and to open new plots of farmland. After arduous struggle, they gathered more than 5,000 cubic meters of rocks and carried tens of thousands of cubic meters of earth to build more than 150 mow of levelled terraced fields on a hill formerly strewn with rocks. This year, they again fought vigorously for two months and more and succeeded in changing more than 250 mow of dry land into paddy fields and have reaped from it a bumper harvest of early-crop rice for the first time. The average output of rice is more than 700 catties per mow. They also have set up eight collective pig farms in the brigade and in some production teams. This gives impetus to the development of pig raising.

Among the women of Nanchen Peninsula who have been tempered and grown up in the three great revolutionary struggles, 13 have now become brigade cadres and 43 have been admitted into the leading groups of production teams. These women cadres diligently study Chairman Mao's works, maintain close ties with the masses and work vigorously.

Young woman Communist Yao Chih-mei came of a family of poor fishermen. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, she raised her consciousness of the class struggle and the line struggle to a higher level and was elected by the Party members as secretary of the brigade Party branch.

After taking the leading post of the brigade, she reminded herself that it was first necessary to maintain revolutionary unity among the "squad members" of the brigade leading group, in order that Chairman Mao's directive, "Unite for one purpose, that is, consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be fully realized in every factory, village, office and school" could be carried out. With this end in view, she took it as an important task to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in making the members of the leading group achieve unified thinking and march in step and in making them strengthen revolutionary unity among themselves. Two members of the leading group of this brigade formerly held a view different from that held by Yao Chih-mei. Yao went on her initiative to have chats with them and got together with them to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, thereby achieving unified thinking. She often solicited their views on her work and gave them a free hand in work. The leading group of this brigade was united on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought and led the masses to continuously win new victories in the struggle to grasp revolution and promote production.

Huit'ouwo No. 1 production team was a backward team in Nanchen brigade. A landlord element of this production team disseminated the fallacy that "people with the same surname belong to the same family," in a frenzied attempt to use the feudal clannish viewpoint to win over the masses and confuse the class front. After coming to this production team, Yao Chih-mei made a serious investigation and study and deeply understood that this production team could not get rid of its backwardness until the class enemy's conspiracy had been uncovered and the masses had raised their consciousness of the class struggle. Accordingly, he got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and the commune members of this production team to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle," and to relentlessly criticize the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of the human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie or renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's and other political swindlers with reference to their realities, thereby making them understand that relationship was decided by class, people with the same surname were not necessarily members of the same family, and some landlords who had the same surname were class enemies. They criticized and struggled against the landlord element in question. As a result, the masses raised their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and this production team quickly got rid of its backwardness.

Yao Chih-mei thought to herself: As in agriculture, there are some laws in fishery; one should not take command blindly. To do a good job of leading fishery in Nanchen brigade, she called on some experienced old fishermen and sought advice from them, thereby taking the initiative in leading fishery. In the past, during the "slack season" in fishery, this brigade only made preparations for fishing and did not carry out production, all fishing boats were anchored in port and the full-time repair groups comprising a very small number of people were depended upon to repair the boats. In light of this question, she went deep to investigate the conditions and extensively solicited the opinions of the commune members. She suggested that the repair

group repair big boats and the commune members repair small boats so that preparation and production could be carried out at the same time. This suggestion immediately won the support of the masses of the commune members. The past methods of work were changed. The period of time for making preparations this year was shortened by some 20 days. During this period of preparations, they caught more than 500,000 catties of fish, earning a greater income for the collective and made contributions to the state.

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GEOLOGICAL PROSPECTING

Fukien Scores Remarkable Results in Geological Prospecting

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 17, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Foochow) Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory set forth by the Party's "9th Congress," the Party committees at all levels in Fukien Province vigorously strengthen leadership over geological work, boldly mobilize the masses and vigorously launch mass movements, thereby continuously making new achievements in geological work in the province. In the period from January to September this year, the total length of progress of tunneling for geological prospecting in the whole province was equal to 70.7 percent of the annual plan and exceeded that for the whole of last year. The volume of reserve of hard coal has been more clearly defined and deposits of soft coal and some rare metals have also been discovered. Apart from these, general surveys and prospecting have been unfolded concerning such new items as petroleum, ground temperature and navigation surveys. This furnishes rich mineral resources for the development of industrial and agricultural production in Fukien Province.

At the beginning of this year, to satisfy the needs of the developments of industrial and agricultural production, the Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee adjusted the original geological force and set up comprehensive geological teams in accordance with the realities in seven areas. Led and supported by the local Party committees at all levels, the geological teams of each of these areas constantly propagandized to the broad masses the important meaning of doing a good job of geological work, and mobilized the masses to prospect for mines and report on their findings. Up to the present, mass geological teams have been set up in close to 50 percent of the hsien in this province. In some districts, there have been set up at all levels ranging from the hsien to the commune, production brigade and production team geological groups, groups leading the masses to report on discovery of mineral resources, groups of the masses who report on discovery of mineral resources and are not detached from production, and some of the masses have been charged with the responsibility of reporting on discovery of mineral resources. This forms a mass network of reporting on discovery of mineral resources. A fresh force on the geological front has taken shape.

While mobilizing the masses to carry out general survey and prospecting, the geological teams in various parts of Fukien Province seriously transmit Chairman Mao's important directive, "Develop mining industry," to the masses and teach them the general knowledge of prospecting for mineral deposits. In the past year, the geological teams in various parts of the province distributed more than 100,000 copies of materials regarding the general knowledge of mine prospecting and gave to the masses more than 10,000 copies of books on general knowledge of mine prospecting. They also provided more than 3,000 ore specimens and gave one set of such specimens to every commune in the province. This gave a great impetus to the mass activities of prospecting for

mineral resources and for resports on such prospecting. Under the premise of not affecting agricultural production, the broad masses of commune members enthusiastically helped the geological teams of various localities to prospect for mineral resources.

Learning that some people formerly had drilled a hole to extract minerals on a distant hill, Chang Jen-k'ai, a poor-peasant commune member of Szup'ing brigade, Wanan commune, Chianglo hsien, went on his own initiative and led the geological workers to investigate this old mine. With his warm-hearted help, the geological workers eventually found a vein of some valuable minerals.

Old poor peasant Wu Chia-chang of Muyang brigade, P'inghsi commune, Shouning hsien, made use of his spare time and explored the remote mountains and dense forest for minerals. In the past few years, he located eight deposits of such minerals as manganese and aluminum. According to incomplete statistics furnished by the geological teams in various parts of the province, during the period from January to August this year, the masses had reported discovery of mineral deposits in more than 2,500 spots. The results of investigation showed that many of these spots deserved further exploration.

With the close cooperation of the broad masses, the geological teams in various parts of Fukien Province took the workers of Tach'ing as their model and displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. They worked on the high mountains and in dense forests the year round, prospecting for mines for the revolutionary cause. Besides perseveringly doing their work in the wilderness which extended for more than 7,000 square kilometers, the geological workers of the 1st group of the "713" geological team actively trained for Shanghang hsien--where they were working, some geological workers who were capable of working independently. The members of the general exploration group of the No. 1 geological team showed no fear of hardship and fatigue, walked more than 3,000 kilometers, went through every part of the 16 communes and eventually located in a hsien one area of soft coal and three areas of hard coal. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Ch'angting hsien, Lungyen district, led the broad masses to prospect for mines and report on such finds. In this hsien which had always been regarded as a place without coal, coal deposits were discovered in more than 100 places. Meanwhile, some rare metals were also discovered.

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RELIGION

Bairam Festival Observed by Moslems in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

moslems in peking observed the annual bairam festival today.

heads of diplomatic missions and embassy members from some afro-asian countries also attended the service at the tungssu mosque. they exchanged festival greetings with chinese moslems.

IRRIGATION CANALS

Great Changes Take Place in South China's Old Canal

(NCNA-English Nanning, Nov. 20, 1971)

post-liberation efforts have transformed a neglected 2,000-year-old south china canal system so that it now irrigates 14 times the area in 1949. high stable yields are now ensured on 2,000 hectares of farmland, giving an average last year of 6 tons a hectare, with many production brigades reporting 7.5 tons.

first built in 213 b.c., this canal in hsingan county of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, has been thoroughly renovated by the multi-national population under the leadership of local revolutionary committees during the great proletarian cultural revolution as part of the mass movement to learn from tachai, china's pace-setter in agriculture.

the people acted on chairman mao's teaching: "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture." in addition to dredging the old course and consolidating the dam, they hewed tunnels through rocky hills, dug more than 50 main and branch canals that have a total length of 150 kilometres, and built 27 aqueducts and 300 sluice gates. now 60 ponds and reservoirs are linked to the canal system. large tracts of wasteland have been reclaimed.

reactionary pre-liberation rule let the canal go to rack and ruin. this diminished the irrigation capability and caused a declining farm output that brought misery to the people. further, it made navigation between the hsiang and yueh rivers it linked less and less possible.

chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line has guided the people in harnessing the canal by their own efforts since liberation. they act in the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains".

water-deficient shanshu production brigade of the yenkuan people's commune is situated on a highland. deep wells were used only to draw drinking water. irrigation was dependent on rain. the brigade members have worked hard for years to build a reservoir with storage capacity of over 5.4 million cubic metres and more than 20 mountain ponds and other water conservancy projects. they also opened up a 5-kilometre-long trunk canal to lead in the water from the canal system to irrigate the brigade's 333 hectare farmland. over 66 hectares of dry land are now irrigated, which ensure good harvest irrespective of drought or successive rain. per hectare yield has risen from the pre-liberation 1.5 tons to over 6 tons. the brigade has turned 500 tons of marketable grain over to the state every year since 1964.

the shihmen production brigade of the chiehshou people's commune used to be at the mercy of nature and yields were not enough to meet the grain consumption of the population. the brigade's party branch has led the commune members in recent years on to the tachai path. following the example of hard work of its poor and lower-middle peasants, they built a reservoir, excavated a 200-metre-long tunnel and opened a 4-kilometre-long trunk canal to tap the main canal. now the brigade can resist drought and the yield has risen. total grain output last year was double that in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution.

the water of the canal system is also used by the county-run chemical fertilizer, insecticide, cement, farm machinery and other plants. about a dozen small hydro-electric power stations have been built to provide over 60 per cent of the households in the area with electric light. the processing of rice, flour and other agricultural side-line products has been mechanized.

SILKWORM BREEDING

Deputy Secretary of Hsien Party Committee on Reading and Studying Seriously and Making Deep Investigations

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 20, 1971)

"read and study seriously and conduct deep-going investigation" is the title of an article by chang chih-yang, deputy secretary of wuhsing county party committee in chekiang province, telling how he studies marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and uses revolutionary theory to guide his revolutionary practice in leading silkworm raising. the article follows:

grasp objective laws

in his work "materialism and empirio-criticism", the revolutionary teacher lenin points out: "for the materialist the 'success' of human practice proves the

correspondence between our ideas and the objective nature of the things we perceive." our great leader chairman mao teaches: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." therefore, to know and change the world actively and consciously according to the laws of the objective world so as to do revolutionary work well, we must first of all make investigations and study and read and study seriously in the process with problems in mind; we must persist in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

some poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in autumn last year proposed that we raise silkworms in late autumn, something not tried before in the area. there was a heated discussion in our leading body and among some staff members. some people objected because they did not want the responsibility. others held that we should have an active attitude toward the revolutionary proposal but still felt uneasy and uncertain. then we leading members studied chairman mao's teaching: "you can't solve a problem? well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history exclamation when you have investigated the problem thoroughly, you will know how to solve it." following chairman mao's teaching, we went to many poor and lower-middle peasants and the basic level cadres who raised their views. they said that this was a good idea since the mulberry trees were leafier than in previous years. some comrades gave an account of the successes of other places where late autumn silkworms were better than the spring crop. we thus had a material basis. but suppose heavy frost came during the breeding period and withered large tracts of mulberry trees so that all the worms starved to death? to check everything out, we went to the department concerned to review the climatic conditions over the previous 14 years. we found that the frost set in regularly in mid-november or at the beginning of december, except for two years when it began at the end of october and at the beginning of november. the weather conditions were favourable and we had mulberry leaves and the successful experience of other places. the main thing then was to make sure that we abided by the laws governing the outset of frost. this year we got a new big harvest of silkworm cocoons and mulberry leaves thanks to the efforts put in by the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the whole county. the total for the year was 150 tons more cocoons than planned. this was 75 per cent over 1965, before the great proletarian cultural revolution, and 6.5 times the amount right after liberation. quality is constantly improving. this shows the necessity for serious reading and studying and deep-going investigations in both revolution and production. the world can actively be changed in accordance with the objective laws of the development of things.

adapting to new conditions

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "in a revolutionary period the situation changes very rapidly; if the knowledge of revolutionaries does not change rapidly in accordance with the changed situation, they will be unable to lead the revolution to victory." this helped me understand that if a leader wants to avoid

giving idealist guidance, he must go into the thick of practical struggle, forge close links with the masses and make careful investigations so as to bring his thinking in line with the changed situation, grasp the new characteristics and solve new problems. in this way he can promote the transformation of things and achieve the goals of revolution.

in ordering spring silkworm seeds this year, the communes or brigades ordered less than last year at first. why? some persons told me that they had some losses last year because mulberry leaves in the late stage before the worm began to spin silk were in short supply. this was due to a lack of careful investigation which led them to act only in accordance with previous experience. so they thought it safer to order few silkworm seeds this year. some persons were also afraid that mulberry leaves would not be sufficient for the silkworms this spring since we had reared late autumn silkworm on a big scale last year and this would affect the growth of the leaves.

lenin teaches: "the very gist, the living soul, of marxism -- a concrete analysis of a concrete situation." and chairman mao pointed out: "we must at all times study social conditions and make practical investigations." in line with these brilliant teachings another comrade and i went to a basic unit and called cadres, silkworm rearers, veteran peasants and others together and took them as our teachers. we made practical and detailed investigations and study. some cadres at the basic level and poor and lower-middle peasants pointed out that the work of tending the mulberry trees had started earlier and more manure had been applied. therefore the mulberry leaves were more luxuriant this year, and more spring silkworms could be raised. so we immediately held a meeting on sericulture at which we studied chairman mao's related teachings and made a further analysis of the growth of mulberry leaves. the meeting laid stress on the significance of rearing silkworms for the revolution and brought into play the initiative of the cadres and commune members. the output of spring silkworm cocoons this year was 13 per cent over last year's. facts made us appreciate that the development and changes of a thing are never-ending, so our knowlege of things should never remain at the same level.

constantly remoulding my world outlook

a production brigade set up a silkworm nursery last year to meet the needs of developing sericulture in our county. it succeeded in raising silkworm seed in the spring, but failed in the autumn. i thought this was due to the lack of technicians, sterilizing apparatus and other equipment. if we wanted to make a good job of rearing silkworms, we must rely on state silkworm nurseries for assistance. therefore, i ignored the job.

in the first half of this year, during the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, i looked back at the development of sericulture in our county in connection with this problem. i viewed it from the high plane of the struggle between the two lines. a commune in our county set up a silkworm nursery by relying on itself in 1958 under the guidance of the general line formulated by chairman mao for building socialism. this undertaking was fairly successful and was welcomed by the masses. however, it was closed down under the influence of the renegade, hidden traitor

and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this showed that the struggle between chairman mao's revolutionary line and liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line penetrated every sphere of endeavour, even to the problem of running silkworm nurseries at the brigade level. i came to recognize the necessity of giving warm support to new-born things and striving to help the brigades run silkworm nurseries well. i went to a brigade-run silkworm nursery and received a good lesson there one time. the women members of the nursery, giving full play to their revolutionary drive, in a little more than ten days bred 40,000 sheets of silkworm seed, which was as much as a state silkworm nursery could produce in a season. moreover, they tended the brigade's mulberry plantation very well and made further headway by breeding more silkworms per sheet in every season than the other brigades in the commune. their nursery was commended as an advanced example in the commune. this example showed me that i had no faith in brigade-run silkworm nurseries and so i had failed to support them because i had underestimated the socialist initiative of the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres at grass-roots levels. this, i recognized, was due to the pernicious influence of idealist apriorism, a theory peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. such counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies as the slavish comprador philosophy and the line of relying on specialists, which were spread by liu shao-chi, were still operative in my mind. therefore, i criticized revisionism and myself, summed up the experience of brigade-run silkworm nurseries and gave active leadership to this work.

reviewing my work in directing sericultural production, i have gained a deep understanding that it is necessary to combine serious reading and investigation and study with the effort to remould one's world outlook. we should persist in studying works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works, making investigations and study, remoulding our world outlook and following chairman mao in making revolution.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Basketball and Volleyball Teams Leave Peking for Albania and Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

a chinese women's basketball team and a men's volleyball team left here by air this evening for a friendly visit to albania and romania. the leader of the teams is hsu chen-yu and deputy leaders are kuo chin-ting and chien cheng-hai.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsuen, li lien-ching, po ping, tsou po-hsien and liu yi-ting, as well as chinese basketballers and volleyballers.

present was also jovan andoni, charge d'affaires a.i. of the albanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Chairman Comrade Hill Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

comrade e.f. hill, chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist), arrived here by air this morning at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china.

he was greeted at the airport by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of the chinese departments concerned including jen yun-chung, shen chien, feng hsuan, chu ta-cheng, hsing chu-fang and lin tang.

comrade li hsiao-pai, leading member concerned of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, who went specially to kwangchow to greet comrade hill, arrived here by the same plane.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Neville Graham Maxwell

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1971)

premier chou en-lai met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with journalist neville graham maxwell, author of the book "india's china war".

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned chang wen-chin, peng hua, chi chao-chu, chin kuei-hua, liu ju-tsai, lien cheng-pao and hu feng-hsien.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires in London Gives Reception

(NCNA-English London, Nov. 19, 1971)

pei chien-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the office of the chinese charge d'affaires in britain, gave a reception this evening for the british trade union delegation led by dorothy birch which has returned here recently after a visit to china.

reg birch, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), other leading comrades of the party and members of the british trade union delegation attended the reception.

dorothy birch and other members of the delegation enthusiastically talked about their impressions of the visit to china. dorothy birch said that the recent visit left them with a deep impression that the chinese people are warm and friendly, modest and sincere, and that the broad masses of the people have a good education in marxism-leninism. other members of the delegation talked about the progress made by the chinese people in industry, agriculture, science and technology. one of them said he was particularly impressed by the fact that the chinese working class is the real master of the country. this is a great inspiration to the struggle of the british workers, he said.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

the government trade delegation of the union of burma led by colonel maung lwin, minister for trade, left here for home via kwangchow by air today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned including liu chun, and shang ke-lin, commercial attache of the chinese embassy in burma.

wang ming-chun, a deputy departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, is accompanying the delegation to kwangchow.

present at the airport were u hla yi, second secretary, and other diplomatic officials, of the burmese embassy in peking.

Vice Chairman of AATTFIT Organizing Committee Gives Farewell Banquet to Burmese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

wu hsiao-ta, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, gave a banquet here this evening to extend a warm farewell to the members of the burmese table tennis delegation led by lin thein maung.

present at the banquet were sung chung, secretary general of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee and leading member of the chinese table tennis association, huang min-wei, deputy secretary general of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee, and leading members of organizations concerned.

wu hsiao-ta and lin thein maung proposed toasts at the banquet which was full of expressions of friendship. they wished that the friendship between the chinese and burmese people would be enhanced daily and that table tennis in china and burma would be constantly developed.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Delegation of NUFC and RGNUC Arrives in Peking after Friendly Visit to DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

the delegation of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia with ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c., as its head and sarin chhak, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., as its deputy head arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon after its friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

delegation members arrived in peking were general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of military equipment and armament of the r.g.n.u.c.; chea san, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of justice and judicial reforms of the r.g.n.u.c.; keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister delegate to the prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c.; thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation of the r.g.n.u.c.; and sauv kim hong, member of the n.u.f.c. and official of the r.g.n.u.c. foreign ministry.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien.

also present at the airport were:

thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of economy and finance of the r.g.n.u.c.; van piny, member of the n.u.f.c. central committee and second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., and his wife; ker meas, member of the n.u.f.c. central committee and cambodian ambassador to china; and other members of the n.u.f.c. and other officials of the r.g.n.u.c.;

keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; han hsu, acting director of the protocol department, and lu wei-chao, deputy director of the department of asian affairs, of the foreign ministry; and

nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and other diplomatic officials of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and yang ling accompanied the delegation to peking from kwangchow by the same plane.

after special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished cambodian guests arrived in kwangchow on the 17th they visited the site of the former national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao and china's 1971 autumn export commodities fair. on their arrival in and departure from kwangchow the guests were welcomed and seen off at the airport by leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow military area command of the p.l.a. and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee liu hsing-yuan, ting sheng, kung shih-chuan, wang shou-tao, huang jung-hai, liang hsiu-chen and others were present at the airport.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Ecuador Severs Diplomatic Relations with Chiang Kai-shek Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

the ecuadorian government has decided to sever diplomatic relations with the chiang kai-shek clique, according to a report from quito.

rafael garcia velasco, ecuadorian minister of foreign affairs, notified the "ambassador" of the chiang kai-shek clique to ecuador of the decision on november 17.

on october 25, ecuador voted for the draft resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all the organizations related to it and voted against the "important question" draft resolution cooked up jointly by the u.s. government and the sato government of japan.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Foreign Trade Minister Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

reino rossi, minister for foreign trade of finland, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

pentti uusivirta, director of the department for foreign trade of the finnish ministry of foreign affairs, who accompanied the foreign trade minister on his visit left by the same plane today.

they were seen off at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, leading members of departments concerned tang hai-kuang, sun so-chang and chang hsing-chiao, and chu yuan-hui, commercial attache of the chinese embassy in finland.

also present were finnish ambassador to china veli helenius and diplomatic officials of the finnish embassy here.

Finnish Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Visit to Shanghai and Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

the finnish government trade delegation led by erkki pajari, assistant director of the department for foreign trade of the finnish ministry of foreign affairs, left here by plane today for a visit to shanghai and kwangchow, and will then leave china for home. present at the airport to see the delegation off were leading members of departments concerned including sun so-chang and chu yuan-hui. also present were diplomatic officials of the finnish embassy in peking.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Conakry

(NCNA-English Conakry, Nov. 19, 1971)

the government delegation of the people's republic of china led by hsieh hsin-ho, vice-minister of light industry, arrived here by air yesterday.

the delegation has come here, at the invitation of the government of the republic of guinea, to attend the celebrations of the first anniversary of the victory of the guinean people in repulsing the invasion by the portuguese mercenary troops.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were lansana beavogui, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister of state for economy; camara damantang, secretary of state in charge of foreign affairs; keita mamadi, secretary of state in charge of army and civil service; camara kekoura, secretary of state in charge of public health; and sangare nfaly, vice-governor of the central bank of the republic of guinea.

han ke-hua, the deputy leader of the delegation and chinese ambassador to guinea, and other members of the embassy were also present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Ambassador to Italy Gives Reception for Visiting Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Rome, Nov. 19, 1971)

chinese ambassador to italy shen ping gave a reception here today for the visiting chinese table tennis team with sung sheng-wu as head and lu ming-jung as deputy head.

among those present at the reception were luigi cottafavi, director of the italian foreign minister's office; enrico cararra, deputy director of the department of political affairs of the foreign ministry; giulio onesti, president of the italian national olympic committee; guglielmo sineri, president of the italian national federation of table tennis; friends from the italian sports and press circles as well as a number of italian sportsmen.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Wang Kuo-chuan Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met here today the 11-member japanese hokkaido workers' group for japan-china exchanges led by yoshiharu sasaki, head, yoshio tanaka, deputy head, and mitsuo shoji, secretary general, of the group.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned including chang yu.

Joint Statement of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association of China and Japanese Delegation of National Council for Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

a joint statement of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association of china and the japanese delegation to china of the national council for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations was signed here this evening.

the joint statement was signed by wang kuo-chuan, leader of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association of china, and ichio asukata, leader of the japanese delegation to china of the national council for restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

the full text of the joint statement follows:

the japanese delegation to china of the national council for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations led by ichio asukata paid a visit to the people's republic of china from november 3 to 22, 1971 at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association of china, for strengthening the militant friendship between the people of china and japan and promoting the restoration of china-japan diplomatic relations.

during its stay in china, the delegation of the national council for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations visited factories, a people's commune, schools and hospitals, and paid a visit to yenan, and was warmly welcomed by the chinese people, which fully reflects the profound friendship between the people of the two countries.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, met all the members of the delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

the japanese delegation to china of the national council for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and the delegation of the china-japan friendship association with wang kuo-chuan as its leader held talks in a friendly atmosphere on the current situation and questions of common concern and in the main reached unanimity of views.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were also hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, chin su-cheng, li meng-ching, wang hsiao-hsien, hsu tsung-mao, wang yin and yeh chi-yung.

taking part in the talks on the japanese side were also riki suzuki, akio date, shinichiro omori, hiroshi wakabayashi, takeharu tanoue, takeo otani, masako noguchi, tsutomu tsuchiya, terutaka niikawa, nobuo sasaki, yasuzo tanaka, ryoji koyama, toshiharu sakamoto, masaru takase, mitsuko fujiwara, yosaku edamura, masahiro yamauchi, bunkichi yonekura and masayasu narumi.

one

the japanese side expresses the view that the victories of china's great proletarian cultural revolution and the mental outlook of the chinese people in their valiant advance along the road of socialist revolution and construction are heart stirring.

the chinese side expresses the view that the japanese national council for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations has since its establishment carried out extensive activities in opposing the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and in promoting friendship between china and japan and the restoration of china-japan diplomatic relations, and that these are a support and encouragement to the chinese people; it expresses sincere gratitude for this.

the japanese side extends warm congratulations on the adoption of the draft resolution by albania, algeria and 21 other countries by an overwhelming majority at the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations, the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her lawful rights in the united nations and the expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique. the chinese side expresses gratitude for this and holds that this is the common victory for the people of china, japan and other parts of the world as well as for all the countries that uphold justice.

two

both sides hold that the present international situation is excellent and is becoming increasingly favourable to the just struggle of the people of various countries in the world and unfavourable to the reactionary rule by u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible world trend in the present time. with their power politics and hegemony being resisted by the countries and peoples subjected to aggression, control, enslavement and bullying, the super powers are in a dilemma and becoming ever more isolated.

both sides point out that the people of both china and japan desire for strengthening china-japan friendship and restoring diplomatic relations between the two countries. but the sato government which has persistently followed u.s. imperialism has been hostile to china, plotted to create "two chinas" and "one china, one taiwan", and hatched the scheme of "an independent taiwan" and alleging blatantly that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined." obviously enough, its aim is to carve out taiwan province from the people's republic of china; this is absolutely impermissible to the people of china and japan and is a serious obstacle to the restoration of china-japan diplomatic relations. the responsibility for the fact that china-japan diplomatic relations has not been restored to this day lies entirely with the sato government of japan.

the chinese side stresses that the government of the people's republic of china is the sole lawful government of china, that taiwan province is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china, and that the people of taiwan are compatriots of the chinese people

by flesh and blood. taiwan was under forcible occupation by the japanese militarism for half a century, but was returned to china after japan's surrender at the close of world war two in accordance with the cairo declaration and the potsdam proclamation. the fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined" runs completely counter to historical facts. to liberate taiwan is china's internal affair and brooks no foreign interference. the "japan-chiang peace treaty" is illegal, invalid and must be abrogated. the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan.

the japanese side expresses its firm support to the above-mentioned just and solemn stand of the chinese side. the national council of japan for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations is determined that, alongside the broad sections of the japanese people, it strongly demands that the japanese government abrogate the "japan-chiang peace treaty", end the state of war with china, restore japan-china diplomatic relations and conclude a peace treaty; the national council of japan for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations is determined to carry this struggle through to the end. the chinese side expresses its support to and gratitude for this.

three

the two sides unanimously point out that japanese militarism revived by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries has already become a realistic threat to asia, directing its spearhead of aggression against the people of korea, china, the three countries in indochina and the people of other asian countries. but times are different today. should japanese militarism dare to unleash a war of aggression once again, it would only suffer still more disastrous defeat in face of the people of japan, china and other asian countries who are growing stronger daily.

the japanese side stresses that the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have further stepped up their military collusion under the signboard of the "reversion" of okinawa. the people of okinawa who are standing at the forefront of the struggle and broad sections of the japanese people as a whole are swinging into a heroic struggle to expose and smash the fraud of the "reversion" of okinawa. this struggle is at present a focus in the fight against u.s. imperialism and the revival of japanese militarism and for the abrogation of the japan-u.s. "security treaty" and has been integrated with the struggle for the demilitarization of okinawa and the struggle for japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations to form an irresistible tide. the gigantic mass movement that centers on the opposition to the fraud of the "reversion" of okinawa and is sweeping the japanese islands is an important factor to peace in asia. the japanese people are determined to strengthen their unity, persist in the struggle and unite with the people of china, korea and other asian countries to win complete victory.

the chinese side states that the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the japanese people in their struggle to oppose u.s. imperialism and the revival of japanese militarism and demand the immediate, unconditional and total recovery of okinawa, and firmly support them in their movement for strengthening

japan-china friendship and promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

both sides firmly believe that the people are the motive force in making history and that although the japanese people will face twists and difficulties on the road of advance, they will certainly realize their aspirations for an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous new japan.

four

the chinese side points out that the current visit to china of the japanese delegation to china of the national council for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations has made positive contributions to further enhancing the mutual understanding and militant friendship between the chinese and japanese people.

the japanese side declares that in accordance with the policy of the national council of japan for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations on launching activities, it will continue to set up universally local organizations at metropolis, do, fu and prefectural levels and in municipalities, towns and villages, unite with organizations and personages of all circles who genuinely desire friendship between japan and china, do away with all the obstacles laid by the forces who try to undermine this friendship, and struggle resolutely to strengthen the friendship between japan and china and to promote the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations. the chinese side expresses support and appreciation of this and sincerely wishes the national council of japan for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations greater successes in its activities hereafter.

there exists a long-standing traditional friendship between the people of china and japan. no force can undermine the militant unity forged by the people of the two countries in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and the revival of japanese militarism. the two sides unanimously agree that they will further expand the friendly intercourse between the people of the two countries, strengthen unity, support each other and fight together to consolidate and develop the friendship between the chinese and japanese people.

(singed)	(signed)
wang kuo-chuan	ichio asukata
leader of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association of china	leader of the japanese delegation to china of the national council for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations

november 20, 1971 in peking

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea Visits Shaoshan -- Chairman Mao's Home Village

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 20, 1971)

the pyongyang national opera troupe from the democratic people's republic of korea visited shaoshan -- the home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao yesterday. the leader of the troupe is sin in ha, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations of the d.p.r.k., and the deputy leaders are kim hyong won and chong chun hwan. li gyong su, first secretary of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, was also on the tour.

when the korean comrades-in-arms arrived in shaoshan from kwangchow by special train, they were warmly welcomed at the railway station by li chen-chun, standing committee member of the hunan provincial committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and deputy political commissar of the hunan provincial military command of the chinese people's liberation army; ma chi, standing committee member of the provincial revolutionary committee and deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. hunan provincial military command; mao tse-pu, first secretary of the c.p.c. shaoshan area committee and chairman of the shaoshan area revolutionary committee; as well as more than two thousand local workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and literary and art workers. also present were representatives of korean trainees in the province.

a warm and friendly atmosphere of the militant unity of the peoples and literary and art workers of the two countries prevailed at the railway station. the welcomers waved bouquets and colourful streamers and danced and sang. they cheered again and again: "warm welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms exclamation" "long live premier kim il sung exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation"

more than ten thousand people of the shaoshan area and literary and art workers of the province had a happy get-together with the korean comrades-in-arms. before the get-together started, pu chan-ya, secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee, first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with leader sin in ha, deputy leaders kim hyong won and chong chun hwan and leading actors and actresses of the troupe.

in shaoshan, the korean comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it, and had pictures taken in front of chairman mao's birthplace. the korean comrades-in-arms also joined the nearby poor and lower-middle peasants in field work and chatted with them cordially.

the hunan provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in shaoshan that evening to warmly welcome all members of the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea.

comrade pu chan-ya and troupe leader sin in ha spoke at the banquet. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms proposed toasts to the good health and long life of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

the korean comrades-in-arms left shaoshan by special train today, bringing with them the militant friendship of the shaoshan people for the korean people. they were accorded a warm send-off at the railway station by pu chan-ya, li chen-chun, ma chi and mao tse-pu, as well as more than two thousand workers, peasants and literary and art workers.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Leaves Hanoi for China

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Nov. 20, 1971)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, left here by special plane this morning for an official friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

members of the delegation are: comrade nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the government; comrade tran quy hai, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; comrade ly ban, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; comrade ngo thuyen, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and ambassador of viet nam to china; and comrade nguyen co thach, vice-minister for foreign affairs.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were comrade nguyen luong bang, vice-president of the democratic republic of viet nam; comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party; comrade truong chinh, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the d.r.v.n. national assembly; comrade vo nguyen giap, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee, vice-premier of the government and minister of national defence; comrade le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the government; to huu and nguyen con, secretaries of the v.n.w.p. central committee; tran dang khoa and nguyen xien, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the d.r.v.n. national assembly; hoang quoc viet, member of the v.n.w.p. central committee, member of the presidium of the viet nam fatherland front

central committee and president of the viet nam-china friendship association; do muoi, member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the government; tran huu duc, member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and minister of the premier's office; hoang van tien and hoang van loi, vice-ministers for foreign affairs; tran sam, vice-minister of national defence; tran duy hung, chairman of the hanoi administrative committee; many responsible comrades of the viet nam workers' party, the national assembly and government departments, as well as high-ranking officers of the viet nam people's army.

also present was le khoan hong, acting head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam in the d.r.v.n.

before boarding the plane comrade pham van dong and the other comrades of the delegation cordially shook hands with and bade farewell to the party and state leading comrades and responsible members of various departments who saw them off at the airport. young pioneers presented members of the delegation with bouquets.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to viet nam, accompanies the delegation to peking.

councillor wang chin-chuan and military attache chang hsiu-shan and all other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in viet nam were also present to warmly see the delegation off.

members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

Peking People Ready to Give a Warm Welcome to Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1971)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government, will soon come to china for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese government. this gives great encouragement to the peking people. with militant friendship for the fraternal vietnamese people, the peking people are making active preparations to give a grand warm welcome to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the forefront of struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

... with the spreading of the happy news of the coming visit by the vietnamese party and government delegation, the peking people are in a jubilant festival atmosphere. young men and women and little red soldiers gather on the sportsgrounds or broad squares early every morning to

rehearse the dances "vietnamese people are bound to win" and "people of the world are sure to win" to joyful music in order to warmly welcome the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. residents and government functionaries cheerfully write slogans and make bouquets and colourful streamers for welcoming the guests. after accepting the assignment of printing the national flags of the democratic republic of viet nam, workers of the peking offset printing mill keep on working even after their working shift, trying their best to finish the task ahead of schedule.

when the happy news of the coming visit of the vietnamese party and government delegation to china reached the china-viet nam friendship people's commune in the peking suburb, the commune members were elated and quickly passed the news around. the commune members here cherish a profound militant friendship for the people of viet nam. the china-viet nam friendship people's commune was officially named on august 29, 1960, a day that has since become a glorious festive day for the commune. on that day, premier pham van dong attended the ceremony on invitation. this has been a great encouragement to the commune members and left a deep impression on them all.

kuo shou-heng, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, said: "the visit of the vietnamese party and government delegation led by premier pham van dong will bring to us the vietnamese people's profound friendship for the chinese people as well as good news of victory won by the vietnamese people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. this will be another tremendous inspiration to us. from the very bottom of our hearts we welcome premier pham van dong to visit us again. every achievement we've made in our commune is inseparable from the success of the vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the people of viet nam are heroically fighting against u.s. imperialism and wiping out the aggressors on the battlefields. this is a tremendous encouragement and strong support to us chinese people in the vast rear area. we regard every victory gained by the vietnamese people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in their socialist construction as a victory of our own. all our commune members pledge to do a still better job in grasping revolution and promoting production and, with concrete actions, to support the vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

the happy news that the vietnamese party and government delegation will visit china inspired the workers of the peking tungfanghung (the east is red) motor vehicle plant who are grasping revolution and promoting production. the workers said: "viet nam is our intimate neighbour linked by mountains and rivers. vietnamese comrades-in-arms often visit our plant and every visit has left deep impressions on us." young worker chen hsu-lin said: "we feel especially happy about the coming visit by premier pham van dong and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms and we will welcome them as our own brothers. every time we hear news of victories won by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation from newspapers or over radio, we would feel happy from the depth of our hearts and treasure these victories as our own. vietnamese comrades-in-arms also show concern for our achievements. last

year the vietnamese government economic delegation visited our plant and gave us many valuable suggestions which has pushed our work forward. the friendship between the peoples of china and viet nam is precisely like what president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, said: 'profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers.' in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching 'the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area', we motor vehicle workers are determined to support the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation with concrete actions of turning out more and better motor vehicles until u.s. imperialism is driven out of indochina lock, stock, and barrel."

Party and Government Delegation from DRVN Led by Premier Pham Van Dong Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the d.r.v.n., arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon. the delegation was accorded a very warm welcome by several hundred thousand revolutionary people lining the street.

the delegation arrived here for an official friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

when comrade pham van dong and the members of the delegation comrades nguyen duy trinh, tran quy hai, ly ban, ngo thuyen and nguyen co thach stepped down from the plane, they were warmly welcomed by leading chinese party and government comrades chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, kuo mo-jo, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, keng piao, chi peng-fei and chang tsai-chien.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport where more than five thousand welcomers had gathered.

also present at the airport were:

members of the delegation of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia with special envoy ieng sary as its leader and minister of foreign affairs sarin chhak as its deputy leader who arrived in peking today after a visit to the democratic republic of viet nam, and ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. in peking; and

leading members of departments concerned of the chinese people's liberation army, the c.p.c. central committee and the chinese government, and members of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

peking was permeated with an enthusiastic atmosphere of festivities today. as the vietnamese party and government delegation in a fleet of cars drove past the main thoroughfare in the city proper which resounded with singing and resembled a sea of red flags, people filled with profound proletarian feelings for the vietnamese people and in a jubilant mood greeted the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. giant streamers over and across the main thoroughfare were inscribed: "learn from the heroic vietnamese people! exclamation" "salute to the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "firm support to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "firm support to the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam exclamation"

also present at the airport were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and members of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking; minister-counsellor nguyen tien and other members of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam, accompanied the delegation to peking.

Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation Led by Premier Pham Van Dong Arrives in Peking Several Hundred Thousand People Give Grand Rousing Welcome to Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the d.r.v.n., arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon. with very joyous feelings, several hundred thousand revolutionary people of peking lined the street to give a grand, rousing welcome to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms who hailed from the forefront of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the vietnamese party and government delegation has come here for an official friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china. the members of the delegation are:

nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government; tran quy hai, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; ly ban, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; ngo thuyen, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vietnamese ambassador to china; and nguyen co thach, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the d.r.v.n.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were: chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang tung-hsing, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; hua kuo-feng, member of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff; and others.

also present were special envoy ieng sary, leader, foreign minister sarin chhak, deputy leader, of the delegation of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia, and members of the delegation and ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. general duong sam ol, chea san, keat chhon and thiounn prasith, who had just arrived in peking after a visit to the d.r.v.n.

by leading the party and government delegation to china, premier pham van dong has brought to the 700 million chinese people the happy news of victories won by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the revolutionary friendship of the fraternal vietnamese people. this once again vividly reflects the militant unity and profound friendship between the two parties, two governments and two peoples of china and viet nam and is a tremendous encouragement and support to the chinese people.

the chinese capital was in a festive mood today. contingents of joyous welcomers -- workers, members of people's communes, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, government workers, students and other citizens -- converged on peking airport and the main thoroughfare in the city proper to await the arrival of the glorious envoys of the heroic vietnamese people.

amid enthusiastic cheers the special plane carrying the vietnamese comrades-in-arms landed at 2 p.m. at peking airport where the national flags of china and viet nam fluttered. as premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and others alighted from the plane, chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien and other comrades stepped forward, warmly shook hands with the vietnamese comrades-in-arms and embraced them to express warm welcome.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. after the band played the national anthems of viet nam and china, premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and other distinguished vietnamese guests, in the company of leading chinese party and government comrades, reviewed a guard of honour made up of the three services of the p.l.a., militiamen and red guards, and walked round to meet the 5,000 welcomers. the airport resounded with the beating of drums and gongs and the cheers of "warm welcome to the party and government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam exclamation" and "warm welcome to premier pham van dong exclamation".

the comrades on the vietnamese party and government delegation then drove to the city proper where an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people prevailed to receive a rousing welcome from several hundred thousand people lining the thoroughfare.

a corridor of friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people was formed by the welcomers waving national flags of china and viet nam and colourful bouquets along the 12.5-kilometre-long route leading from the eastern suburb of peking to the guest house in the western district of the city.

when premier pham van dong accompanied by premier chou en-lai and vice-premier nguyen duy trinh accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien drove past the welcoming crowds in two open cars the beating of drums and gongs mingled with cheers, crescendoed over the city.

the welcomers in their holiday best waved garlands, bouquets and colourful ribbons under fluttering red banners and huge streamers of welcome strung across the thoroughfare. they shouted "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "the vietnamese people are sure to win exclamation the peoples of the three countries of indochina are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" and other slogans, thereby expressing their high respects to the envoys of the heroic vietnamese people and their firm support to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the loudspeakers broadcast revolutionary chinese and vietnamese songs "uncle ho calls on us to fight" "viet nam-china" "ode to the socialist motherland" "liberate the south" and "u.s. imperialism, get out of south viet nam". among the welcoming crowds, there were more than twenty art troupes made up of tens of thousands young people and children. they performed militant dances "unity and friendship dance" "the vietnamese people are sure to win, u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated" and "people of the world are sure to win" as premier pham van dong and

other vietnamese comrades drove past tienanmen square and other places. children released thousands of colourful balloons to express welcome to the distinguished vietnamese guests and joy over the great victories in the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. premier pham van dong and vice-premier nguyen duy trinh constantly waved to the welcomers in cordial acknowledgement.

present at the airport were also: thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame van piny;

laotian friends general huon mongkhunvilay and madame mongkhunvilay; and

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, other comrades from the d.r.v.n. and r.s.v.n. embassies and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

among the leading members of chinese departments concerned present at the airport were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, hua lo-keng and chi fang, and members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference chang hsi-jo and chou pei-yuan;

-21-

leading members of the chinese people's liberation army chen shih-chu, liu hsien-chuan, hsiao ching-kuang, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, wu jui-lin, tsao li-huai, chang ta-chih, yang chun-sheng, li chia-yi, huang wen-ming, yuan hua-ping and chai cheng-wen;

leading members of departments under c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries han rien-lung, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, liu ta-yu, han tsung-cheng, wang kuo-chuan, chien chih-kuang, sha feng, yin cheng-chen, fan tzu-yu, hsu chin-chiang, tu hsing-yuan, pan yu-hung, hsieh hua, wu yu-hsun, huang tso-chen, wang liang-en, shen chien, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, yang teh-chung and ma jen-hui.

also present were leading members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune kuo shou-heng and wang chang-wen.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n., accompanied the delegation to peking from hanoi.

envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Cordial Meeting between Leading Party and Government Comrades of China and Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

leading chinese and vietnamese party and government comrades met here this evening in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the meeting on the vietnamese side were pham van dong, leader of the party and government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the d.r.v.n.; members of the delegation: nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government; tran quy hai, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; ly ban, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; ngo thuyen, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vietnamese ambassador to china; and nguyen co thach, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and the staff of the delegation: luu van loi, head of the administrative office of the ministry of foreign affairs; hoang bao son, director of the first asian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs; ngo dien, director of the press and information department of the ministry of foreign affairs; nguyen ngoc uyen, chief of the protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs; nguyen van ly, director of the guards bureau; hoang quoc dung, a departmental director in the premier's office and secretary to the premier; nguyen the khanh, a physician and hospital director; dinh van tram, a departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade; colonel hoang nghia khanh of the general staff of the viet nam people's army; tran hoan, a departmental deputy director of the ministry of foreign affairs; and others; as well as nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the vietnamese embassy in peking.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, took part in the meeting.

taking part in the meeting on the chinese side were: chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; chiang ching, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang tung-hsing, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the

national people's congress; leading members of departments concerned hua kuo-feng, wu teh, keng piao, chi peng-fei, chang tsai-chien, han nien-lung, li chiang, han tsung-cheng; and wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to viet nam.

CPC Central Committee and Chinese State Council Give Grand Banquet Warmly Welcoming Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council gave a grand banquet here this evening warmly welcoming pham van dong, leader of the party and government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and members of the delegation nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, tran quy hai, ly ban, ngo thuyen and nguyen co thach as well as the staff of the delegation.

present at the banquet were samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, and ieng sary, special envoy from the interior part of cambodia.

present were leading comrades of the chinese party and government chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, kuo mo-jo, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, keng piao, chi peng-fei and chang tsai-chien.

the national flags of the democratic republic of viet nam and the people's republic of china hung side by side in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. when premier pham van dong, samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other vietnamese and cambodian comrades-in-arms entered the banquet hall in the company of leading comrades of the chinese party and government, all present warmly applauded and the band played a tune of welcome.

the banquet proceeded from beginning to end in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests talked cordially and proposed toasts to the great victories of the vietnamese, cambodian and laotian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to the daily consolidation and development of the militant friendship forged by the chinese people and the people of the three indochinese countries in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

premier chou en-lai and premier pham van dong delivered speeches at the banquet (to be released in full separately). after the speeches the band played the national anthems of the democratic republic of viet nam and the people's republic of china.

present at the banquet were also ministers sarin chhak, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol, chea sar, keat chhon and thiounn prasith, and vice-minister van piny, of the royal government of national union of cambodia; madame van piny; prince norodom yuvaneath; and prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of head of state;

laotian friends general and madame huon mongkhunvilay; and

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, members of the d.r.v.n. and r.s.v.n. embassies, and vietnamese experts and trainees in peking.

present were also:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress nsieh fu-min, hua lo-keng and chi fang and members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference chang hsi-jo and chou pei-yuan;

leading members of the chinese people's liberation army chen shih-chu, liu hsien-chuan, hsiao ching-kuang, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, wu jui-lin, tsao li-huai, chang ta-chih, yang chun-sheng, li chia-yi, huang wen-ming, yuan hua-ping and chai cheng-wen;

leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the government, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries han nien-lung, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, liu ta-yu, han tsung-cheng, wang kuo-chuan, chien chih-kuang, sha feng, chiu chuang-cheng, ma yi, yin cheng-chen, fan tzu-yu, hsu chin-chiang, tu hsing-yuan, pan yu-hung, hsieh hua, wu ching-tung, wu yu-hsun, huang tso-chen, shen chien, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, lu ying, wang liang-en, yang teh-chung, hao liang, yao hsiao-cheng and ma jen-hui;

leading members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune kuo shou-heng and wang chang-wen; and

chinese ambassador to viet nam wang yu-ping.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the banquet given by the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council today in honour of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade premier pham van dong,

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk,

respected comrade vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and all the other comrades on the vietnamese party and government delegation,

comrades and friends,

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by premier pham van dong has arrived in china today for a friendly visit, bringing to the chinese people the fraternal vietnamese people's profound friendship. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, and of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, i extend to you the warmest welcome.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk and many cambodian and laotian friends are attending this evening's welcome banquet, and their presence has enhanced the atmosphere of friendship and unity between the peoples of china and the indochinese countries and we express to them our sincere thanks.

at present, following their great leader president ho chi minh's will, the heroic vietnamese people, under the wise leadership of the viet nam workers' party, are advancing in big strides with full confidence in victory towards the great goal of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. the people in south viet nam, holding high the banner of "firm resolve to fight and win" and defying hardships and sacrifices, have waged protracted dauntless struggles against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and defeated u.s. imperialism's "special war" and "local war", and are now further frustrating the programme of "vietnamizing" the war of aggression against viet nam. the revolutionary mass struggle of the people of all strata in the enemy-occupied areas against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys is developing vigorously; the patriotic united front against u.s. imperialism is daily developing and expanding; and the reactionary rule of the nguyen van thieu puppet clique is becoming more and more unpopular. the people in north viet nam, showing dauntless heroism and the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, have defeated the u.s. aggressors' most barbarous naval and air raids, overcome a natural disaster which was the gravest in the past hundred years, scored great successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction and built north viet nam into a strong bastion for supporting and assisting the south vietnamese people and the indochinese

peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the great victories won by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have dealt mortal blows to u.s. imperialism and given tremendous inspiration and impetus to the struggle of the people of the whole world against the u.s. aggressors and all their lackeys. the heroic vietnamese people are a staunch shock force in the present-day struggle of the world people against u.s. imperialism and are a worthy and shining example for all the oppressed nations and peoples of the world in their struggle for national liberation. the chinese people highly respect and admire the heroic and indomitable revolutionary spirit of the fraternal vietnamese people and express to them the warmest congratulations on their great victories on all fronts.

at present, the development of the situation in indochina is increasingly favourable to the people of the three indochinese countries and unfavourable to the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys. since the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the militant unity of the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia has been daily consolidated and their people's armed forces for liberation have become ever stronger. co-ordinating with one another and conducting concerted operations, they have fought many splendid battles, smashing one u.s. imperialist military adventure after another. the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys are now beset with difficulties. the practice of the struggle of the three indochinese peoples has once again proved that u.s. imperialism, that monstrous creature, is nothing to be feared and that so long as the people of a small country get united, take up arms and persevere in struggle, they can certainly defeat aggression by a big country.

the u.s. imperialist war of aggression against viet nam and indochina has met with the strongest opposition of the people of the whole world, the american people included. it is the most pressing demand of the people of the world to end this u.s. war of aggression. the viet nam and indochina questions are the most urgent questions demanding settlement in the world today. the united states must immediately stop its war of aggression against viet nam and the whole of indochina and speedily, totally and unconditionally withdraw the u.s. aggressor troops and its vassal troops from south viet nam and the whole of indochina so that the vietnamese people and indochinese peoples may settle their own affairs themselves free from foreign interference. the vietnamese people and indochinese peoples have long since resolved not to cease fighting as long as the united states does not stop its aggression. if u.s. imperialism insists on going down the road of aggression against indochina, it will only suffer even more ignominious defeats.

the chinese government and people firmly support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, firmly support the seven-point peace proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, firmly support samdech norodom sihanouk's five-point declaration and firmly support the five-point political solution put forward by the laotian patriotic front. the chinese government has consistently maintained that the

destiny of the people of each country must be determined by its own people. we resolutely oppose imperialist interference and aggression against any country. we firmly support the people of all countries in their just struggles against aggression. the chinese people will unswervingly give all-out support and assistance to the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its aggression against indochina, the chinese people are determined to support the three indochinese peoples in continuing their fight to the end, till complete victory.

comrades and friends,

china and viet nam are intimate neighbours as closely related as lips and teeth. our two peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. supporting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder, our two parties and peoples have forged a profound revolutionary friendship in protracted revolutionary struggles. and particularly, in the fight against aggression by our common enemy u.s. imperialism, the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of our two parties and peoples have been daily consolidated and developed. this friendship and this unity of ours are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; they can stand tests and are unbreakable. as president ho chi minh said, "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers." we believe that the present friendly visit to china by the vietnamese party and government delegation led by comrade premier pham van dong will certainly make new contributions to the further consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity of the parties and peoples of china and viet nam. we wish complete success to the vietnamese party and government delegation in its friendly visit to china.

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the great victories of the vietnamese and indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great friendship and militant unity of the parties and peoples of china and viet nam,

to the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples of viet nam, cambodia, laos and china,

to the health of president ton duc thang,

to the health of comrade le duan and comrade truong chinh,

to the health of comrade pham van dong and comrade nguyen duy trinh,

to the health of all the comrades on the vietnamese party and government delegation,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk and mme. sihanouk,

to the health of special envoy ieng sary,

to the health of all our comrades and friends from viet nam, cambodia and laos present,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and...

to the health of all our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Premier Pham Van Dong's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

_____following is the full text of premier pham van dong's speech at the banquet given by the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council today in honour of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected premier chou en-lai,

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

respected chinese party and government leading comrades,

respected comrades and friends in the diplomatic corps,

comrades and friends,

on behalf of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, i would like to sincerely thank premier chou en-lai for his kind, fraternal words with regard to our party, government and people, the vietnamese people's patriotic struggle against u.s. aggression, and their cause of socialist construction; i sincerely thank the chinese party, government and people for their undescribably warm and cordial welcome to our delegation.

today in this grand and cordial atmosphere, the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam is glad to convey to chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, the venerated friend of the vietnamese people, to the central committee of the glorious communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people the cordial sentiments, the sincere gratitude, and the greetings of militant solidarity of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people who are victoriously fighting against the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

from peking, the capital city, we wish to express to the 700 million chinese people, our comrades and brothers, the vietnamese people's pleasure, enthusiasm and admiration at the great victories which the chinese people have recorded in their glorious revolutionary struggle, under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by venerated chairman mao tsetung.

the chinese people have overthrown the reactionary rule of imperialism and of the feudalist and bureaucratic capitalist clique, have founded the people's republic of china, thus ushering in a new era in china's history, dealing a heavy blow at imperialism, and markedly tipping the balance of forces in favour of socialism, national independence, democracy, peace and social progress.

over the past twentytwo years, enhancing their valiant revolutionary traditions, bringing into play their self-relying and hard-striving spirit, the chinese people, armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, have made every effort to liquidate the "poor and blank" state of the past, in a firm resolve to successfully build socialism. today new china is a mighty socialist country possessing a modern industry, a developed agriculture, a powerful defence potential, and advanced culture, science and technology. industry developing at a quick tempo from the centre to the provinces to become a comprehensive one which possesses very important and modern branches including the most advanced branches, is speeding up the powerful growth of the national economy as a whole. agriculture, with its steady progresses in the consolidation of the new relations of production and the strengthening of the material and technological base, has reaped good crops for ten years on end, and is becoming a comprehensive agriculture with immense possibilities. science and technology, progressing rapidly, has, in a short period of time, brought china into the ranks of advanced countries which possess nuclear weapons, missiles and satellites, and they are developing powerfully. our party and government delegation warmly hails the new victory of the chinese people in the successful nuclear test on november 18. today the people's republic of china has been able to turn out virtually all the machinery required for the equipment of the national economy, and to produce the totality of consumer goods well-known long since for their fine qualities; she is producing in more and more sufficient supply food and foodstuffs of all kinds for the chinese people, thereby unceasingly improving the livelihood of the population both in town and country. these are great achievements which the chinese people have every right to be proud of. we, vietnamese people, are very glad and elated, and always pay great attention to learning from the rich experience of the fraternal chinese people.

the chinese people are close friends of the oppressed nations in asia, africa and latin america, and have made great contributions to the struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism and colonialism headed by the u.s. imperialists. the government of the people's republic of china is the promoter of

the five principles of peaceful coexistence as a basis for friendly relations among countries, thereby contributing to the defence of world peace.

the restoration of the legitimate position of the people's republic of china in the united nations is a victory of the chinese people's persistent struggle; it is also a victory of the world's peoples, which marks a heavy defeat of the u.s. administration in its blockade against china. the people's republic of china has an increasing position and role in the international arena. this is a historical necessity in the present time, which no reactionary force, be it the u.s. imperialists, can prevent, which deeply rejoices the vietnamese people and gladdens the peoples of the world. the vietnamese people warmly hail the victory of the people's republic of china in the united nations, resolutely support the chinese people's struggle for the recovering of taiwan, part of the indivisible territory of the people's republic of china.

our party and government delegation warmly hails the extremely brilliant achievements in all fields, recorded by the fraternal chinese people exclamation we sincerely wish that the chinese people will successfully complete the 4th five-year plan (1971-1975) which has begun with the promising successes of 1971, thereby bringing forward vigorously the building of socialism in the people's republic of china. the vietnamese people are deeply convinced that with the unity and struggle of 700 million men full of revolutionary ardour and creative energies, under the leadership of the working class party, bringing into full play the superiority of the socialist system, exploiting the abundant natural resources of their country, the heroic chinese people will make extraordinary strides forward in building the great people's republic of china into a socialist country ranking among the most powerful countries in the world, thereby making their great contribution to the revolutionary cause of the world's peoples exclamation

comrades and friends,

as is well-known, the u.s. imperialists have, for many years now, conducted in our country the cruel colonial war in history, and to counter it, the vietnamese people have waged a long, extremely hard, and exceedingly glorious people's war, have successively defeated many wicked military and political plans of the enemy. the nixon administration's "vietnamization" plan has suffered very heavy blows, and is being confronted with multiple difficulties; the u.s. defeat is inevitable, and our position of victory is evident. however, the u.s. imperialists are still very bellicose, obdurate and perfidious. on the one hand, they are compelled to withdraw the u.s. troops step by step and to cut the war budget to a level consistent with the possibilities of the united states so as to appease public opinion. on the other hand, they are carrying on the u.s. war of aggression in south viet nam by stepping up its "vietnamization", frenziedly increasing the forces of the saigon puppets -- the puppet army and puppet administration, at the same time, they have speeded up the application of the "nixon

doctrine" in cambodia and laos, putting into effect their scheme of "making vietnamese fight against vietnamese, indochinese fight against indochinese". but they have suffered defeats, and will certainly sustain even heavier ones. that is an inevitable, irreversible trend. total victory will belong to the heroic peoples of viet nam and indochina.

on november 12, president nixon made a statement on the so-called "next u.s. troop withdrawal". the roundabout and equivocal statements of the white house have shown the bellicose, obdurate and perfidious nature of the u.s. pirates who aim at maintaining perpetually u.s. occupation troops and the saigon puppet administration and carrying out neocolonialism in south viet nam. american and world public opinion has exposed the dark designs of the u.s. administration in pursuing the aggressive war in viet nam and indochina. it is to be recalled here that these dark designs have been exposed in the joint communique on the occasion of the visit of the chinese party and government delegation earlier this year: "in spite of heavy defeats, the u.s. imperialists have remained very obdurate, have not given up their aggressive designs against viet nam and the other indochinese countries. this has fully exposed the nixon administration's talks about 'peace', 'negotiations', 'troop withdrawal', etc., as merely a smokescreen for war expansion."

as far as we are concerned, we have stated right from the beginning that the "vietnamization" of the war is a product of a losing position, that it contains in itself factors of defeat, and is bound to suffer total defeat. our people have enhanced their tenacity, courage and initiative in a firm resolve to persist in, and step up, the fight on the three fronts -- military, political and diplomatic -- until total victory.

on the military front, the u.s. imperialists have made their utmost efforts to strengthen in all fields the military forces of the saigon puppets, but the situation on the battle-fields and the balance of forces are developing in a way more and more favourable to the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. this has been eloquently shown in early 1971 on highway 9 from dong ha to southern laos, then on the high plateaux and in many other places, and recently north of saigon. in those places, crack units of the puppet army with massive and strong backing of u.s. troops have suffered heavy defeats, causing dismay and disintegration in the ranks of the puppet army, enhancing the anti-war movement in the ranks of the u.s. troops; meanwhile, the forces of the liberation armed forces have grown up at a quick tempo in all respects. this situation has opened up steady and fine prospects for the patriotic resistance against u.s. aggression in south viet nam as a whole.

on the political front, the u.s. imperialists have frenziedly carried on the "pacification" plan with a view to consolidating the political base of the puppet army and administration which u.s. neocolonialism is to rely on in south viet nam, but they are suffering setbacks and will sustain total

defeat. "pacification" amounts to intensified resort to the bloodiest military and political means in an attempt to terrorize into submission the people's masses, especially in the countryside; but their hysteric efforts have aroused the hatred, courage and creative intelligence of our countrymen and combatants in the south, who have stood up to defeat the enemy's "pacification" plan, to consolidate and expand the liberated zone, and to enhance in all forms the people's right as master of the land. the political struggle in the countryside is closely coordinated with the broad, strong and always rising political struggle in south vietnamese towns and cities, especially in saigon, hue, da nang, can tho, qui nhon, etc. in those places, the toiling masses, together with students, patriotic and progressive forces, political and religious organizations are stepping up the struggle with increasing fierceness, carrying aloft the slogans of the front and of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam for the withdrawal of the u.s. troops and the overthrow of the fascist nguyen van thieu clique, and supporting the 7-point solution.

on the diplomatic front, the 7-point solution presented by minister nguyen thi binh on behalf of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam at the paris talks is an offensive to drive the other side into a corner. it is an integrated whole in which two particularly important points stand out. one, the united states must completely stop its aggressive war in viet nam, put a complete end to the "vietnamization" policy, withdraw totally and without condition all troops, military advisers and personnel, weapons and war materials of the united states and of the other foreign countries in the u.s. camp from south viet nam, liquidate the u.s. military bases in south viet nam, put an end to all military acts, in any form and from any place whatsoever, against the vietnamese people in the two zones. two, the united states must respect the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination, withdraw support to, and relinquish all its commitments with the fascist nguyen van thieu clique, cease all its intervention in the south viet nam situation, so as to pave the way for the formation in saigon of a new administration favouring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy, and willing to enter into serious talks with the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam with a view to establishing a broad national concord government in south viet nam. these two points of very essential significance are closely interrelated in the sense that u.s. scheme of vietnamization means to withdraw u.s. troops but still continue the u.s. war of aggression with the puppet forces under the u.s. command and with very strong u.s. aid in particular. therefore, only should the u.s. withdraw the totality of u.s. troops and at the same time cease the maintaining of nguyen van thieu puppet administration as a tool of the u.s. policy of aggression could the war be settled and peace restored in viet nam.

broad segments of public opinion in the united states and in the world have recognized that the 7-point solution is the correct basis of a solution to the viet nam problem. if the u.s. administration

really wants to reach a peaceful settlement of the viet nam problem, it must respond to the seven points at the paris talks.

continuing to develop the great victories already recorded in all fields, the vietnamese people are firmly resolved to march forward with a view to carrying out president ho chi minh's sacred testament, "to fight so that the yankees quit, and the puppets topple", "as long as there is a single aggressor in our country, we must fight on to sweep him away", with a view to liberating the south, defending and building up the socialist north, achieving peaceful reunification of the country, thereby contributing to the defence of peace in south east asia and the world.

comrades and friends,

the u.s. imperialists have not only prolonged the war of aggression in south viet nam, they have also intensified the special war in laos and expanded the war to cambodia, under the illusion of winning success for the "vietnamization" of the war in south viet nam while carrying into effect the "nixon doctrine" in the two neighbouring countries. but they have miscalculated. the three indochinese peoples have closely united, and are determined to fight against the u.s. aggressors until total victory.

the heroic cambodian people with their uncompromising spirit, the heroic lao people with their valiant fighting traditions have won repeated victories, and achieved glorious exploits on all battlefields. the victories of strategic significance recorded by the peoples of south viet nam, cambodia and laos have dealt a strong blow at the "vietnamization" policy and the "nixon doctrine", and brought about a new situation very favourable to the fight of the three peoples.

the vietnamese people and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam warmly hail and fully support the just stand put forward in head of state samdech norodom sihanouk's march 23, 1970 proctamation and the political programme of the national united front of cambodia. the u.s. government must respect the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of cambodia, stop immediately, completely and without condition its air attacks on cambodian territory, withdraw immediately, totally and without condition the u.s. military advisers and personnel, the saigon puppet troops and other lackeys, put an end to its intervention in cambodia, renounce all support and commitment to the fascist lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique, and let the cambodian people settle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference. it should be affirmed that samdech norodom sihanouk, the legitimate head of state of 7 million cambodian represents the continuity and the legality of the state of cambodia. the royal government of national union of cambodia is the only legal and authentic government of cambodia.

the vietnamese people and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam fully support the just struggle of the lao people against the u.s. imperialist aggressors; fully support the 12-point political programme of the lao patriotic front for the building of a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic,

unified and prosperous laos; the vietnamese people and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam warmly hail and fully support the five-point political solution and the april 27, 1971, and june 22, 1971 proposals of the lao patriotic front aimed at a peaceful settlement of the lao problem on the basis of the 1962 geneva agreements and in keeping with the actual situation now obtaining in laos.

the vietnamese, cambodian and lao peoples "are determined to defend and develop the fraternal friendship and good neighbourly relations among the three countries, while supporting one another against the common enemy, as well as in the future cooperation on a long-term basis to build their respective countries, each in its own way" in conformity with the spirit of the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. for their part, the vietnamese people pledge themselves to do their best to strengthen militant solidarity with the peoples of the two neighbouring and fraternal countries.

comrades and friends,

since its founding the democratic republic of viet nam, the socialist north, has incessantly grown up in all respects, through the victorious fight against the french colonialists in the first resistance war, then the resistance against u.s. aggression, for national salvation over the past years; the position and role of the democratic republic of viet nam have unceasingly been enhanced in the international arena. today the democratic republic of viet nam is the solid rear area of the heroic south, and is striving hard to fulfil her internationalist duty to the fight of the two fraternal peoples of laos and cambodia.

over the recent years, shoulder to shoulder with the people in the rest of the country, the people of north viet nam have fought, and won a glorious victory over the war of destruction conducted by the u.s. imperialists, compelling them to stop unconditionally the bombardments and all other war acts against the democratic republic of viet nam. this is a victory of paramount importance of the democratic republic of viet nam and of the people throughout viet nam. it is also a direct result of the resounding feats of arms of the heroic south in tet of the lunar year mau than (1968), which shook the united states and excited strong interest in world public opinion.

at present, in the socialist north, while standing highly vigilant and always ready to fight with the firm resolve to smash all aggressive acts of the enemy against the democratic republic of viet nam, we are striving hard to rehabilitate and develop the economy, develop culture, incessantly strengthen our economic and defence potential, enhance further the position and role of the socialist north which is a solid rear area of the south.

comrades and friends,

the vietnamese people's revolutionary cause, our protracted, arduous and certainly victorious struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are closely linked with the great and valuable support and

assistance of the fraternal chinese people, that is in essence an expression of militant solidarity between the two peoples, in their own interests as well as in the interests of the revolutionary cause of the world's peoples. the friendship visit of our party and government delegation is precisely to express to the chinese people -- the comrades and brothers of the vietnamese people -- our warm sentiments and sincere and deep gratitude, to highlight the great militant solidarity binding our two peoples and to pledge our best efforts to consolidate and strengthen these fine sentiments.

at the same time we also realize profoundly that our revolutionary cause as a whole and the present struggle of the vietnamese people against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are closely linked with the great and valuable sympathy, support and assistance of the soviet union, and the other fraternal socialist countries, of the international communist and workers' movement, of the nations who are struggling for self-liberation in asia, africa and latin america, of all progressive mankind, including the progressive people of the united states. on this occasion, the vietnamese people would like to express their warm sentiments and their sincere and deep gratitude to the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and to their friends in the whole world, who have wholeheartedly united with the vietnamese people in the struggle to defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

the present epoch is an epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism on a world-wide scale, an epoch in which thousands of millions of people have awaken to consciousness and risen up to be masters of their own destiny. the socialist forces, the national liberation movement, the working class movement, and the broad peace movement have been launching from many directions attack after attack against imperialism and compelling it to withdraw from one position after another. the valiant fight and repeated victories of the vietnamese people, of the indochinese peoples along with the persistent struggle of the world's peoples have resulted in rapidly weakening imperialism headed by the u.s. imperialists. the united states is now in an all-round and deep crisis, one direct and very important cause of which is the losing u.s. war of aggression in viet nam and indochina. this situation has brought about a favourable opportunity for the revolutionary people around the world to march forward to still greater victories.

the vietnamese people warmly hail the brilliant achievements in all fields recorded by the fraternal socialist countries in the building of socialism and communism, turning the socialist camp into a solid prop for the world revolution and world peace.

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people resolutely support the korean people's struggle against the u.s. imperialists, the japanese militarists and the puppet pak jung hi clique, support the eight-point peace program put forward by the government of the democratic people's republic of korea with a view to peacefully unifying the fatherland on democratic bases and without foreign interference.

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people resolutely support the

struggle of the german democratic republic for respect by western germany of her sovereignty and territorial integrity and for the establishment of relations on an equal footing between countries and the german democratic republic in accordance with international law.

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people resolutely support the cuban people's struggle against all schemes and acts of the u.s. imperialists encroaching on the sovereignty and security of the republic of cuba, and in defence of the revolutionary gains and of the cause of socialist construction in the republic of cuba.

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people resolutely support the struggle of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america against imperialism, neo-colonialism and colonialism headed by the u.s. imperialists, for independence, freedom and social progress. the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people resolutely support the japanese people's struggle against the u.s. imperialists, against the revival of japanese militarism, against the u.s.-japan military alliance, for an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous japan, resolutely support the struggle of the arab and palestinian peoples against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their israeli lackeys, in defence of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the arab countries and for the restoration of the legitimate national rights of the palestinian people, resolutely support the chilian people's struggle against the u.s. imperialists and the reactionaries, for safeguarding the "people's alliance" administration, defending independence and sovereignty, and building a prosperous chile.

the world situation is developing in a way very favourable to the revolutionary struggle of the world's peoples. the revolutionary people in the world are sure to win ever greater victories in the struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

respected premier chou en-lai,

dear comrades and friends,

we are very pleased to note that the relations between our two countries have unceasingly developed in a favourable way. viet nam and china are two close neighbours with "lips and teeth" relations. the two peoples have long-standing relations, have gone through imperialist, capitalist and feudal oppression and exploitation, and are now fighting against a common enemy -- imperialism, and sharing the ideal of socialism and communism. president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party, chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china have unceasingly promoted the viet nam-chinese friendship binding people who are "both comrades and brothers".

the chinese party, government and people have unceasingly extended an active support and a great and valuable assistance to the vietnamese people in the cause of national liberation and socialist construction. chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, the venerated friend of the vietnamese people, has affirmed that:

"the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area."

during the friendship visit of the chinese party and government delegation to the democratic republic of viet nam in march 1971, premier chou en-lai spoke warm and forceful words:

"your struggle is our struggle, your difficulties are our difficulties, your victories are our victories". these generous and cordial words of chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai will be for ever engraved on the hearts of our people who are heroically marching forward with the firm resolve to overcome all difficulties and hardships and to record ever greater feats of arms until total victory.

following the very significant visit of the chinese party and government delegation, the economic delegation of the government of the people's republic of china, led by comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien has brought us a very great and precious support and assistance for 1972, designed to help us strengthen our forces for the patriotic fight against u.s. aggression, and also help us step up the economic rehabilitation and development, thereby strengthening the democratic republic of viet nam.

the vietnamese people deeply realize that their victorious fight, formerly in the resistance against the french colonialists, and now in the patriotic resistance against u.s. aggression, and in the building of socialism, is closely linked with the devoted and powerful support and the great, multiform and effective assistance of china. on behalf of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people, we would like to express our sincere and profound gratitude to venerated chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people for this extremely precious support and assistance.

the vietnamese people are firmly resolved to do everything in their power to strengthen the militant solidarity, to consolidate and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and our two peoples on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, thereby contributing to promoting the great viet nam-china friendship and making it evergreen.

in this atmosphere of cordial friendship, i propose a toast:

- to the everlasting great friendship and militant solidarity between the viet nam workers' party and the communist party of china, between the vietnamese and the chinese peoples exclamation

- to the great achievements of the chinese people in the building of socialism exclamation

- to the solidarity among the socialist countries and in the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism exclamation

- to the total victory of the vietnamese people in the struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation, and in the building of socialism exclamation

- to the total victory of the cambodian and lao peoples in the struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation exclamation

- to the health of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, the venerated friend of the vietnamese people exclamation

- to the health of premier chou en-lai exclamation

- to the health of samdech head of state of cambodia norodom sihanouk and madame exclamation

- to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia exclamation

- to the health of mr. ieng sary, representative of the resistance movement in cambodia exclamation

- to the health of the leading comrades of the chinese party and state exclamation

- to the health of the comrades and friends in the diplomatic corps exclamation

- to the health of all comrades and friends present here exclamation

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Welcome to Glorious Envoys of Vietnamese People

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "warm welcome to the glorious envoys of the vietnamese people". the full text of it reads:

a delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, has come for a friendly visit to our country today at the invitation of the chinese party and government. with boundless feelings of affection and elation the 700 million chinese people extend the warmest welcome to the glorious envoys of the fraternal vietnamese people coming from the front of struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the visit of the vietnamese party and government delegation once again vividly embodies the militant solidarity and profound friendship between the two parties, governments and peoples of china and viet nam. china and viet nam are brotherly neighbours as closely related as the lips and the teeth and linked by the same mountains and rivers. the chinese and vietnamese peoples are comrades-in-arms as close as brothers. in the struggle against imperialism, for achieving and defending national independence and for building socialism, our two parties and peoples have always supported and assisted each other and formed a deep revolutionary

friendship. it is just as the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh had said, "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers." our friendship is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and is unbreakable. the solidarity and friendship between the two parties, governments and peoples of china and viet nam have attained new development in recent years. the visit to the democratic republic of viet nam of the chinese party and government delegation headed by premier chou en-lai last march was a complete success. now, the vietnamese party and government delegation headed by premier pham van dong has come to china for a visit. we are deeply convinced that this friendly visit of the distinguished vietnamese guests will certainly make new contributions to the further strengthening of the militant solidarity and brotherly friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples.

the chinese people have always followed closely the revolutionary struggle of the vietnamese people and greatly admired their valiant, dauntless, firm and indomitable revolutionary spirit and brilliant victories in struggle. after defeating japanese imperialism and french colonialism, the heroic vietnamese people have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the u.s. aggressors from the 1950s to the 1970s. the vietnamese people under the wise leadership of the viet nam workers' party fight with intense hatred for the enemy in their sublime and heroic war of resistance to u.s. aggression and for national salvation and have dealt a very heavy blow to u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious imperialism in the world today. this has greatly encouraged, inspired, supported and assisted the people of the whole world in their common struggle against u.s. imperialism and is also a powerful support to the chinese people. the democratic republic of viet nam has now become an indestructible iron bulwark standing rock-firm at the outpost of southeast asia and the vietnamese people have set a glorious example that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." the chinese people are proud of having such heroic comrades-in-arms as the vietnamese people.

the vietnamese party and government delegation has come to china for a friendly visit at a time when an excellent situation prevails in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in viet nam and the rest of indochina. u.s. imperialism has suffered irretrievable defeats in south viet nam and indochina as a whole. the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys in indochina have landed themselves in deep crisis both militarily and politically, while the vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples, holding high the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, have won one victory after another and grown stronger and stronger in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through strengthening their unity, fighting shoulder to shoulder and supporting one another. since the beginning of this year, the vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples have won many great and significant victories such as those on highway 9 and in snoul. the initiative on the indochina battlefield is gripped firmly in the hands of the indochinese peoples.

unreconciled to its defeats, u.s. imperialism is making a death-bed struggle. in his november 12 speech

on the question of so-called "troops withdrawal", u.s. president nixon still refused to give a reply to the seven-point peace proposal on the settlement of the viet nam issue put forth by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and refused to announce a dead-line for the withdrawal of all the u.s. aggressor troops from viet nam and the whole of indochina. on the contrary, he openly declared that he would "continue air strikes" against indochina, continue to "maintain" u.s. aggressor troops in south viet nam and to bolster and reinforce the military forces of the south vietnamese puppets so as to carry out the notorious so-called "vietnamization programme". this shows that the nixon administration still wants to persist in being the enemy of the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples and to persist in and prolong the criminal war of aggression in indochina. it is certain that in face of the struggle in unity of the vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples, the scheme of aggression of the nixon administration will meet with despicable defeat as in the past.

the viet nam issue is entirely the result of the u.s. imperialist aggression against viet nam. the key to the solution of the viet nam issue is that the u.s. aggressors must quickly, completely and unconditionally withdraw their troops and the satellite troops from south viet nam, stop supporting the traitorous nguyen van thieu puppet clique long repudiated by the south vietnamese people and leave the vietnamese people to solve their own questions themselves independently, without foreign interference and according to their own interests. the seven-point peace proposal put forth by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has pointed out the correct and reasonable way to a peaceful solution of the viet nam issue. it is welcomed and supported by the people throughout the world including the american people and by the governments of many countries. the attempt of u.s. imperialism to evade the proposal, drag on and obstruct the solution of the viet nam issue and continue to perpetuate its stay in south viet nam will never succeed.

the chinese people have always regarded the vietnamese people's struggle as their own struggle and the vietnamese people's victory as their own victory. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao points out, "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." the chinese people resolutely support the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the seven-point peace proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples and their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. this stand of the chinese people is unshakable. at any time and under any circumstances, the chinese people will, as always, unite together, fight together and win victory together with the fraternal vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples. the vietnamese people are bound to triumph exclamation u.s. imperialism will certainly be defeated exclamation

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Scandinavian Table Tennis Championships

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

a chinese table tennis team left here by air this afternoon for sweden to participate in the 14th scandinavian table tennis championships. the leader of the team is chi yu-hua and deputy leader is kuan hui-kuang.

the coaches and players of the team are hsu yin-sheng, wang chih-liang, li ching-kuang, liang ko-liang, hsi en-ting, liao wen-yuan, yu chang-chun, li li, lin mei-chun, cheng huai-ying, hu yu-lan and huang hsi-ping.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsuen, tien chen, wang fu-yung, po ping and tsou po-hsien and table tennis players.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Seizes Another US Fishing Boat

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

the ecuadorian naval forces seized another u.s. fishing boat illegally intruding into the ecuadorian 200-nautical-mile territorial waters yesterday, according to a report from quito.

the ecuadorian authorities announced that 175 tons of fish were found in the boat which had been taken to the port of salinas.

in the last ten days, the ecuadorian authorities have seized 15 u.s. boats fishing illegally in ecuador's territorial waters.

Ecuador's Just Struggle in Defense of Sovereign Rights Over Territorial Waters Will Win

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1971)

ecuador seized 14 piratic u.s. fishing boats illegally intruding into her territorial waters in nine days ending november 18. this just action of ecuador's constitutes a powerful blow to u.s. imperialism's aggression and provocation and once again demonstrates the determination of the ecuadorian government and people to defend their sovereign rights over territorial waters and their sea resources.

this is a continuation of the protracted struggle against imperialism waged by the ecuadorian government and people to safeguard their national interests and state sovereignty. together with other latin american countries, ecuador has carried out a resolute struggle against the forcible occupation and division of seas by the superpowers. as early as 1952, it signed with chile and peru the "declaration of santiago" in defence of the jurisdiction over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. at the lima conference held in august last year, ecuador and 13 other latin american countries approved a "declaration of latin american countries over the law of the sea". in mid-january this year, ecuador and eight other latin american countries held in lima, capital of peru, a conference to defend their rights over territorial waters, at which they reiterated the stand in defending their rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit and the principles of the "declaration of montevideo". after that, at the general assembly of foreign ministers of the organization of american states, ecuador took the lead to denounce u.s. imperialism for plundering the sea resources of latin america and exerting pressure on latin american countries. the ecuadorian people strongly denounced u.s. imperialism as "the obdurate plunderer of the natural resources of various countries in asia, africa and latin america" and "the principal culprit for the backwardness of the country and the misery of the people". defying u.s. imperialism's political intimidation and economic "sanctions", they expressed the determination not to "retreat from the position for 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit". since the beginning of the year, ecuador has captured 40 piratic u.s. fishing boats. all this demonstrates the ecuadorian people's dauntless spirit of fearing no brute force and daring to struggle.

at present, not only many latin american countries have formed a united front in defence of the sovereign rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit, but more and more countries the world over have taken measures to defend their respective sea resources. the "lima declaration" adopted at the second ministerial conference of the developing countries which closed in lima recently points out that the developing countries have "complete and unlimited sovereignty over their territorial and maritime ~~raw materials~~ and riches". the joint struggle of the medium and small countries against the

forcible occupation and division of seas by the superpowers has become an irresistible trend of history. the piratic activities carried out frantically by u.s. fishing boats in ecuadorian territorial waters in the past few days constitute an open provocation not only against ecuador, but also against other latin american countries and many medium and small countries of the world which are safeguarding their marine resources.

in plundering the sea resources of the latin american countries, u.s. imperialism resorted to the trick of a thief crying "stop thief". washington "evening star", mouthpiece of u.s. monopoly capitalists, recently went so far as to brand ecuador's just action as an "act of piracy". this is sheer gangster's logic indeed exclamation

for a long time, u.s. imperialism has robbed the territorial and marine riches of ecuador by force or by trick. it has plundered the country's oil resources for 40 years, with the u.s.-owned texasco gulf producing co. occupying 500,000 hectares of land in eastern ecuador and taking away an average of more than 20,000 barrels of oil every day. the united fruit company known as "green vampire", occupies most of the land in the coastal provinces of ecuador and monopolises its banana production and trade. up to last october, u.s. piratic fishing boats had illicitly hauled tunas valued at 15,370,000 u.s. dollars within ecuador's territorial waters. the fact is: u.s. imperialism has plundered ecuador's national resources. the false charge made by the "evening star" can in no way cover up the ferocious features of the u.s. pirates, but will arouse the ecuadorian people to further indignation and resistance.

the struggle of the ecuadorian government and people to defend their sovereign rights over territorial waters is just. a just struggle enjoys the solidarity and support of the people of the world and will certainly triumph.

CHINA AND UN

Representative Fu Hao Sets Forth in UN Chinese Government's Stand on So-called "Question of Refugees from East Pakistan"

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 19, 1971)

representative fu hao of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the united nations made a speech this afternoon setting forth the chinese government's stand on the so-called "question of refugees from east pakistan", when this question was discussed at a meeting of the third committee (social, humanitarian and cultural committee) of the u.n. general assembly.

fu hao said, "the chinese government and people have always held that the internal affairs of any country should be settled by the people of the country themselves. the question that has arisen in east pakistan is purely pakistan's internal affair which can only be settled by

the pakistan people themselves, and no country has the right to interfere in it under any pretext."

he went on, "the so-called question of refugees from east pakistan came into being and developed to its present state due to a certain country's intervention in pakistan's internal affairs, which has resulted in the present tension on the sub-continent. recently the pakistan government has repeatedly proposed to relax the tension on the sub-continent and settle the question of refugees. but all these proposals have been rejected by the country concerned. they continue to exploit the question of refugees from east pakistan to interfere in the internal affairs of pakistan, to carry out subversive activities against her and obstruct the return of the east pakistani refugees to their homeland, making it impossible to reach a reasonable settlement on the question of the refugees from east pakistan. these tactics of interference in the internal affairs of other countries are well known to the chinese government and people. in our experience, a certain neighbouring country plotted a rebellion in the tibetan region of our country and carried out subversive activities. when the rebellion plotted by them was smashed by the chinese people, they coerced tens of thousands of chinese inhabitants into going to their country, creating a question of so-called 'tibetan refugees' in wild opposition against china.
we hold that in order to attain a reasonable settlement of the question of refugees from east pakistan, the interference in pakistan's internal affairs must be stopped first of all. only in this way can the refugees of east pakistan truly be assisted in returning to their homeland."

fu hao stressed in conclusion, "the chinese government has always abided by the five principles of peaceful coexistence, never interfered in the internal affairs of other countries, and is firmly opposed to any country interfering in the internal affairs of other countries under the pretext of a so-called 'refugee question' or anything else. as for disputes between states, we have always held that they should be settled through consultation between the countries concerned. we believe that the broad masses of the pakistan people are patriotic, are opposed to foreign interference, and they will certainly be able to solve their own problems."

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Leading Members of Hsifeng Hsien, Liaoning Province, Vigorously Raise Consciousness of the Line and Lead the Masses To Win New Victories

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 22, 1971)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Shenyang) The leading members of the CCP committee of Hsifeng hsien, Liaoning Province, seriously study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao with close reference to reality, continuously raising their awareness of the line struggle and heightening their voluntariness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They lead the people of the hsien to win new victories continuously during the three great revolutionary struggles.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the leading members of the Party committee of Hsifeng hsien, guided by Chairman Mao's great call: "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," have greatly raised their consciousness of doing reading conscientiously. A good atmosphere in which everybody learns theories takes shape within the leading group. With reference to the realities, they combine reading with investigation and study, vigorously raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and firmly act according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After the Party consolidation in this hsien, leading members of the hsien committee were divided in opinion on the question of whether or not it was still necessary to continuously grasp the ideological building of the basic-level Party organizations. Most of them suggested continuous grasping of this building, but a small number of them held that Party consolidation had just been over and it would make no difference if ideological building was put aside for the time being.

To unify their thinking, the hsien committee decided that its principal leading members should lead the personnel of the Party committees at the hsien and commune levels in going deep into Kaochiatien commune and making investigation and study in one Party branch after another. During the investigation, they saw that through the Party consolidation the broad masses of Party members had considerably raised their consciousness of the class struggle and the line struggle and of continuing the revolution and the Party branches had played a bigger role as a bastion. However, there were also some Party branches which failed to grasp political and ideological work tightly, and a very small number of Party members and cadres made mistakes because they slackened ideological remolding.

In view of this state of affairs, the hsien committee called an enlarged meeting in Kaochiatien commune. At this meeting, the participants seriously studied Chairman Mao's doctrine of Party building and the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism with reference to the actual conditions of the basic-level Party organizations in this commune. They understood more clearly that, during the historical period of socialism, there still existed classes, class contradictions and class struggle, the class struggle in society would invariably be reflected in the Party and the protracted nature of the class struggle determined the protracted nature of the Party's ideological building, so that it was necessary to grasp constantly the class struggle and the Party's ideological building. After that, the hsien committee tackled the ideological building of the basic-level Party organizations as a major problem.

Since the beginning of this year, with close reference to the realities of the three great revolutionary struggles, the hsien Party committee educated Party members in ideology and the political line and, in particular, in the Party's basic line and the Party's guidelines and policies, thereby raising their political consciousness to a higher level.

The CCP committee of Hsifeng hsien also combined reading and study with revolutionary mass criticism, thereby deepening the Party members' understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and guaranteeing implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Hsifeng hsien is situated in a mountainous area consisting of 70 percent mountains, 10 percent water and 20 percent farmland. There were rich natural resources and favorable conditions for developing grain production and multiple undertakings.

In the spring of this year, when studying the plan for agricultural production, some of the hsien committee members one-sidedly held that "it was necessary to reduce the side-occupations considerably if grain production was to be greatly increased." In view of this erroneous idea, the hsien committee organized all to study Chairman Mao's brilliant articles, namely, "On Contradiction" and "On Practice," and his concept that "farming, forestry and animal husbandry depend on each other and none of them can be dispensed with."

With reference to the past experience and lessons that development of the mountain area would prosper and develop if the policy of "take grain as the key link and insure over-all development" was carried out earnestly, and that otherwise this development work would meet with failure, it penetratingly criticized and repudiated idealist transcendentalism and the metaphysical viewpoint peddled by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him. This enabled all to understand the dialectical relationship between grain production and the multiple undertakings and to see clearly and correctly that the policy of "take grain as the key link and insure over-all development" reflected the objective laws and was a basic policy for developing socialist agriculture.

With thinking raised to a higher level, the hsien committee members consciously armed themselves with materialist dialectics, led various communes and brigades in correctly handling the relationship between grain production and the multiple undertakings and to make over-all planning and rational arrangements, thereby effectively promoting the over-all development of agricultural production.

In the course of reading and studying with reference to the realities, the leading members of the CCP committee of Hsifeng hsien acted in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to sum up experience seriously," and applied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to the summing up of their experience whenever they had completed a task, so as to raise their perceptual knowledge to a high theoretical level, to continuously deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to increase their voluntariness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Aich'ing River is one of four big rivers in Hsifeng hsien. Work on this river was neglected for a long time in the past, so that this river overflowed, flooding the vast stretches of land on both banks, and became a scourge. During the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, the hsien committee was determined to harness this river. But some of its members lacked confidence because this was a big project and they were inexperienced.

Confronted with this state of mind, the hsien committee secretary led all committee members to visit and learn from some advanced units, so as to increase their confidence in harnessing Aich'ing River. While making arrangements for agricultural production throughout the hsien, they drew a specific plan for harnessing the river and, making use of the time when farming was slack, organized a big force of over ten thousand people and sent them to the worksites of the project to harness Aich'ing River. The task of harnessing the river was triumphantly accomplished after arduous struggle that lasted 70 days or more.

When summing up the experience in harnessing Aich'ing River, the hsien committee studied Chairman Mao's concept "The masses are the real heroes," thereby deepening its understanding of the mass line. It learned deeply that: As long as we trust the masses and rely on them and arm them with Mao Tse-tung's thought at all times and in every place, we shall be able to overcome all difficulties and work miracles.

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Leading Members of Kuangchi Hsien, Hupeh Province, Combat Arrogance and Complacency and Remain Humble and Prudent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 22, 1971)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Wuhan) Firmly keeping in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should remain humble and prudent, refrain from arrogance and rashness and serve the Chinese people heart and soul," the leading members of the CCP committee of Kuangchi hsien, Hupeh Province, continuously combat arrogance, do away with complacency and maintain and carry on the style of remaining humble and prudent in work.

After its establishment, Kuangchi hsien committee perseveringly approached the development of the Party's fine style of remaining humble and prudent and refraining from arrogance and rashness by raising it to the high plane of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and took it as an important content of the ideological revolutionization of the hsien committee. It repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and paid attention to preserving the style of remaining humble and prudent.

Chang Jun-chou, secretary of the hsien committee, set an example in combating arrogance and smashing complacency and modestly learning from the "squad members." Whenever an important problem cropped up, he would turn it over to the collective for discussion and attentively listened to different opinions. In July this year, this hsien was ready to build a small chemical fertilizer plant in accordance with the instruction given by the higher level. When the hsien committee met to discuss this construction project, most of its member were of the opinion that this was an important item of capital construction for increasing agricultural production and effort should be made immediately to set aside manpower for the work. Chang Jun-chou agreed with this view. But he discovered that a member of the Party committee who was in charge of agriculture held a dissenting view but did not air it when he saw the majority had come to an agreement. Accordingly, Chang Jun-chou proposed that all reconsider the problem carefully and defer drawing a conclusion for the time being. The truth was that it happened to be a very busy farming season and this committee member was afraid that transferring too much manpower away from farm jobs would adversely affect agricultural production. Chang Jun-chou was enlightened by this view. When this problem was brought up again for discussion, all committee members seriously considered the opinion of this committee member and decided to build the small fertilizer plant by transferring manpower to the project by stages and in smaller groups, so that neither construction of this small fertilizer plant nor agricultural production would be hindered.

Members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Kuangchi hsien have learned from practice that they must seriously change their world outlook in order to preserve the style of remaining humble and prudent and refraining from arrogance and rashness in work. They constantly and seriously study Chairman Mao's brilliant articles, including "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed

the Mountains," and prevent their own corruption by non-proletarian ideas, while keeping in mind the realities of their work and thinking.

One of the hsien committee members was a young cadre. He was at one time arrogant and complacent. When early rice seedlings were transplanted this year, he was assigned to examine the work in a production brigade. When he discovered that the progress of production in this brigade was not so fast as that in other brigades, he screwed up his face and made bitter criticism. After that, he asked himself: "Why haven't I criticized other people in this way before?" He studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "All our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people," and came to understand that this was because the bourgeois bureaucratic airs were playing the devil in his mind. Thereupon, he went among the masses and seriously fought against self-interest and repudiated revisionism and accepted help from the masses. After that, during the rest of his stay to help this brigade in its work, he learned things humbly from the poor and lower-middle peasants and worked together with the masses to overfulfill the task of transplanting early rice seedlings ahead of schedule.

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TEACHER TRAINING

A Way To Elevate On-the-Job Teachers To a Higher Level

- How we run middle school education tutorship stations on a city-wide basis

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 20, 1971)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

"The problem of educational reform is mainly one of teachers." Since the great cultural revolution, the force of middle and primary school teachers has been injected with no small amount of new blood. After being tempered in the great cultural revolution, the old teachers have markedly raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. Under a situation marked by the penetrating development of the educational revolution, new and old teachers have urgently felt the need for political re-education and of further professional studies. With realities in mind, we must adopt various measures and help teachers continuously raise their ideological consciousness and professional level. This constitutes a very important problem.

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Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the educational enterprise in Changsha municipality has showed great progress. The number of middle school students has doubled compared with 1966. Middle school education is basically popularized. After an overhaul, the teaching force has undergone tremendous changes in its spiritual outlook and its organizational structure.

But at present, the political-ideological and professional teaching levels of teachers still fall short of the demands of the educational revolution. The broad masses of teachers cherish a compelling wish for a chance to receive political re-education and engage in further professional studies. Teachers of the same subjects of several schools have adopted the method of teach-and-learn-from-one-another in launching educational reformation and research activities. Under the inspiration of the masses, we first suggested the operation of tutorship stations for various middle-school courses on a city-wide basis. The proposal was warmly welcomed by the leadership of various schools and the broad masses of teachers. Early this year, tutorship stations for nine courses involving all middle schools of the city (politics, Chinese, foreign language, mathematics, physics, chemistry, agricultural foundation, military training and revolutionary literature and art) were set up. Over 2,000 on-the-job teachers in the whole city took part in tutorship activities.

Several Approaches To the Operation of Middle School Tutorship Stations on a City-Wide Basis

Unify organizational leadership and set up points based on subjects or courses: When city-wide middle school education tutorship stations were first set up, many difficulties were encountered with regard to manpower, material and financial resources. In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In doing whatever work, we must launch a mass movement; we cannot go without a mass movement," we called a forum of representatives of the Party branches, revolutionary committees and work propaganda teams and of teachers of various schools, and urged everyone to devise ways and means. In line with mass opinion, a method was adopted for the tutorship station that combined unified organizational leadership and the installation of points based on different subjects or courses.

Unified organizational leadership means the formation of a leadership group for middle-school education tutorship stations throughout the city. Tutorship stations are set up offering nine subjects as a basis. Every tutorship station for every subject or course is put under a selected school equipped for the relevant subject or course. The tutorship station is set up at the grassroots level with management put on a dispersed basis. For some courses with a large number of teachers available, the method of setting up points based on different years of study in separate areas is adopted.

The Party branches, revolutionary committees and worker propaganda teams of various schools attach great importance to the work related to tutorship stations. They constantly check up on the firm implementation of the work plans of tutorship stations and on teachers participating in tutorship station activities. This insures the smooth progress of tutorship station activities and the continuous improvement of the quality of its work.

Unify guiding ideas and clarify the orientation for tutorship stations: With the establishment of a tutorship station, what should be the orientation for its progress? At first, things were not made very clear to us. At that time, some teachers took the tutorship station as purely "a data supply station." Some new teachers took it simply as a "professional refresher training station." Some old teachers suggested closing it down to concentrate on "educational revolution." We organized the broad masses of teachers to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Politics is the commander and the soul," and unfolded revolutionary mass criticism. The broad masses of teachers reviewed experiences and lessons before the great cultural revolution. They said with deep understanding, "In the past, the whole city launched teaching and research activities and refresher courses for teachers but due to departure from the practice of the three major revolutionary movements and from workers, peasants and soldiers, the wrong orientation was followed. It is our determination that we should never follow the same old road."

Through revolutionary mass criticism, the guiding idea for the operation of the tutorship station was clarified. This means that we should take Chairman Mao's thinking on educational revolution as a guide in directing

vigorous efforts toward ideological and political line education for teachers; that we should go deep into the midst of practical struggle in the three major revolutionary struggles to learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers; that we should pool mass ideas to make the most of them and teach and learn from one another to raise the teachers' political and professional levels. Guided by such an idea, tutorship stations for various courses associated the features of a course with the formulation of separate concrete activity plans. Activities on every occasion were arranged by a school which undertook to work out "5 fixed patterns"--fixed activity program, fixed activity time schedule, fixed site of activity, fixed organizations and fixed reference data to be compiled and written. This gave full play to the activism of tutorship stations for various courses.

Unify activity schedules and launch activities based on different courses: A clear-cut orientation for a tutorship station unaccompanied by proper methods is liable to give rise to contradictions. When a tutorship station was first run, four days a week were devoted to tutorship activities for different courses. This made leadership difficult and led to constant clashes with work programs for various schools. In line with mass opinion, activities for various tutorship stations throughout the city were set for every Wednesday afternoon on a unified basis. During that period, various courses adopted different forms of activity in accordance with their own activity plans.

Advantages in Running Middle-School Education Tutorship Stations on a City-Wide Basis

Practice in half a year and more shows that the establishment of a tutorship station is a way to improve the standard of on-the-job teachers. It has the following advantages:

(1) Favorable conditions are created for re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers of the broad masses of on-the-job teachers and for overcoming the phenomenon of three departures in teaching.

A tutorship station gives full play to the collective strength of various schools and of the broad masses of teachers and breaks through certain limitations binding a school. Thus, the classroom for the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles becomes bigger, the number of worker-peasant-soldier teachers greater, and the road to the teachers' re-education wider.

For a time, some students showed such an unwillingness to pick up a foreign language that a relatively serious situation existed. The foreign language teacher came to take foreign languages as "the last of all courses taken by students" and counted themselves "unlucky in having chosen the teaching of foreign languages." The foreign language tutorship station found that an old master worker of the workers' propaganda team stationed at the No. 3 Middle School with a cultural level equivalent to a second grade student of primary school had devoted himself assiduously to the study of a foreign language. He went up to the rostrum to give students foreign language

instruction. Also the guardian of a student of the No. 11 Middle School who worked in China Yüanyang Company had visited over 40 countries and regions. The tutorship station invited them in succession to introduce to the foreign language teachers of the whole city their experiences in studying foreign languages for the Chinese revolution and world revolution. This gave the teachers an education. After their return to school, the teachers brought what they had gained in receiving re-education to the classroom. There appeared a new situation of teachers teaching for the revolution and students studying for the revolution. The quality of foreign language teaching showed a marked improvement.

The tutorship stations for various courses made a point of giving full play to the role of various factories and communes and brigades connected with various schools on a cooperative basis, and organized teachers of the same subject to study there. This made for the correlation of teaching with the practice of the three major revolutionary movements. The physics tutorship station organized physics teachers throughout the city to visit Changshan Water Pump Factory which had hooked up with the No. 15 Middle School, so that they could study on the spot. Master workers first gave an account of the two-line struggle in water pump production and then combined talking with dismantling of a water pump to acquaint old teachers with the structure of a water pump and its production processes. Through making an inspection, some teachers changed their old methods of teaching. This was warmly hailed by the students.

(2) We can concentrate ideas to serve our best interests, teach and learn from one another, and thus help raising the teachers' professional standards.

Bearing in mind general and orientation-related problems in teaching reform, the tutorship stations for various courses gave educational reform lessons and sought a breakthrough in one aspect as a spur to a wide area in a steady effort to accumulate experiences in putting cultural lessons under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This helps considerably in improving the quality of teaching of new and old tutorship teachers. With the "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" taken as a focus, the foreign language tutorship station organized in succession two city-wide educational reform study sessions. For every session, representatives of several neighboring schools and part-time worker-peasant-soldier teachers were organized to make a joint study, with the language teachers of the whole city attending and making comments. After the session, on such a basis, language teachers of many schools gave lectures to students. The teaching level was thus raised higher and higher.

Tutorship stations for various courses adopted tutorship patterns in helping new teachers to raise their political and professional levels and solve difficulties in teaching. This also gave a spur to old teachers. For every tutorship session, the school committed to tutorship activities recommended a teacher who combined a good political showing with certain teaching experience. In line with the principle of "associating tutorship

with what is being taught," they kept an eye on how to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of teaching. In this way, both new and old teachers were satisfied.

Before school begins, tutorship stations for various courses hand over to some schools as reference material, for the writing of teaching material, contents of teaching programs for various courses for the whole term based on the number of sessions given or a unit of teaching (such work is generally assigned to schools with a relatively large number of teachers of the same course). In the first term of this year, nine tutorship stations compiled and wrote over 250 lessons (chapters, divisions and units) as reference materials. Some teachers committed to compiling and writing texts went deep into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers and joined them in preparing lessons and associating the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles with compiling and writing reference material for teaching. This makes for better quality in the compiling of reference material and plays a beneficial role in teaching.

(3) We can bring about a timely exchange of experiences in educational revolution, thus giving a boost to the penetrating development of educational revolution.

Between them, various groups related to various courses of tutorship stations constantly "exchange information" and are thus able to discover in time newborn things and advanced experiences in the educational revolution. Whenever a school has good experience to offer, tutorship stations immediately organize teachers of various schools to study there. This makes for the timely popularization of advanced experiences. In the first term of this year, tutorship stations for various courses called a total of over 20 experience-exchange meetings, with very fruitful results obtained. (By the Educational Bureau of Changsha Municipal Revolutionary Committee)

* * *

Receive Political Re-Education and Pursue Further Professional Studies

- "The Teachers' Study Day" of the No. 5 Middle School of Haik'ou municipality, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 20, 1971)

To meet the needs of the development of the educational revolution, the Haik'ou Municipal No. 5 Middle School has put the system of "teachers' study day" into practice since the end of last year. Apart from two months of every year spent in factories and rural areas, the teachers normally devote one day a week to re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers and to further professional education on the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements.

The "teachers' study day" system calls for scattered activities geared to a unified goal over separate fixed periods.

Various sections and groups respectively designate a day as "study day" per week. In arranging lessons, various sections and groups act in coordination, so that students can attend class regularly even when the teachers happen to be away.

The "study day" system has the following as its goals: (1) To receive political re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers, raise the consciousness of two-line struggle and remold the world outlook; (2) To acquire professional knowledge in the course of practice under the guidance of the workers, peasants and soldiers; (3) To associate textbooks with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles and theory with practice.

In line with their own realities, various sections and groups work out plans for various activities such as conducting social investigations, combining labor with study in factories and rural areas, approaching workers, peasants and soldiers for advice with professional and teaching problems in mind, or acquiring advanced experiences from other fraternal schools.

The practice of "teachers' study day" has proved its many advantages:

First, with the "teachers' study day" set as a system, teachers are assured of a chance of stepping into society, as far as time is concerned. Formerly, teachers had to attend class every day and could not take proper time out. Some teachers occupied with some other work also could not get away. Now every teacher has a chance to go out every week.

Second, the "teachers' study day" helps teachers to receive regular political re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers. It also helps teachers turn to workers, peasants and soldiers for timely advice with teaching-related problems in mind. After the teachers get socially oriented, they are greeted by the worker-peasant-soldier comrades with a warm reception

and given help and support. Some comrades, though sick, call forums for the former's benefit. Some show up at school by request to address students. They precede this with a serious effort in writing lectures and a rehearsal. Such a high sense of revolutionary responsibility on the part of the worker-peasant-soldier comrades moves teachers to the depths of their souls.

Thanks to the "study day," many teachers go deep into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers to undergo a change in their thinking and feeling. Their teaching and scientific research efforts are also rewarded with fruitful results. A chemistry teacher of over ten years who had taught in university before considered himself more than equal to a teaching job in middle school. But the students said of him, "Chemistry, chemistry! We have got no further than if we had not studied it." With the introduction of the "study day," he went deep into the midst of the factory to acquire practical knowledge from the workers. He progressed greatly in teaching. This teacher also joined other comrades in the successful trial production of silicone rubber, thus making a contribution toward the running of an electronics workshop for the school.

On encountering problems in teaching, some teachers avail themselves of the "study day" to turn to workers, peasants and soldiers for advice. For instance, a teacher giving fundamental industrial lessons could not make himself understand what the textbook said about the methods of turning the wheels of a hand-driven tractor running down a slope or on flat land. He went to learn in the relevant factory. Master workers explained things to him with a hand-driven tractor taken apart. With the help of master workers, he also made a gadget for teaching the handling of the hand-driven tractor. After return to school, he gave proper lectures to students. With great ease they understood what was taught.

The teachers of the mathematics group mostly did not study surveying before. To give proper surveying lessons, they spent four "study days" in a certain electrical and plumbing unit learning things from old workers and technical personnel. At last, they acquired the fundamental knowledge and technique of making plane surveys and altitude surveys. The difficulties in teaching were solved.

The teachers constantly go on the social circuit to broaden their horizons. They acquire knowledge in the three major revolutionary movements. In teaching, they are able to more closely associate book knowledge with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. Teachers of fundamental agricultural knowledge spend the "study day" in Hainan learning from an experimental station for cross-bred kaoliang. They acquired new agricultural knowledge about the cross-breeding of kaoliang. Then they took students to the school-run farms to cultivate an experimental plot under cross-bred kaoliang. This enabled the agricultural course to get more properly integrated with the three major revolutionary movements.

Through practice, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers have had nothing but unanimous praise for the "teachers' study day." They say, "By receiving re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers, the road to ideological revolutionization and teaching reform widens with every step we take." (The Mao Tse-tung Thought Propaganda Team stationed at the Haik'ou No. 5 Middle School)

* * *

Gradual Establishment of a Proletarian Force of Teachers

- An investigation of Soochow Dye-Stuff Factory's and Hsiangyang Primary School's practice of exchanging workers and teachers with each other by separate groups

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 20, 1971)

Led by the Party organizations of factories and neighborhoods, the workers' Mao Tse-tung thought propaganda team of the Soochow Dye-Stuff Factory stationed at the Hsiangyang Primary School has established a system allowing an exchange of workers and teachers on a "rotation" basis. The practice of the "exchange system" is helpful to the further strengthening of working class leadership over schools. It serves to speed up the establishment of a proletarian teaching force.

Guiding Thought for the "Exchange System"

Chairman Mao pointed out, "The problem of educational reform is mainly one of teachers." In practice, the workers' propaganda team has come to realize that to thoroughly do away with the phenomenon of bourgeois intellectuals holding sway over schools, we must subject the existing teaching force to reformation and consolidate it with selected elite workers. The aim is to give teachers more time to get in touch with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles and make them gradually switch over to the worker-peasant-soldier side. Only in this way can they take upon themselves the ponderous responsibility of cultivating successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Therefore, the factory and the school got together for a discussion and decided to introduce the "worker-teacher exchange" system on an experimental basis. In a planned way workers were selected by the factory to act as teachers in the school. The school also sent selected teachers to the factory for a stint of labor according to plan. Both sides followed a regular rotation pattern.

At first, some leading members of the factory considered that with a workers' propaganda team already stationed in the school, the practice of "exchange" was "an extra burden and something inviting trouble." Some workers rated themselves low culturally and considered themselves lacking in experience in educational work. They had the idea of "shrinking from difficulties." Meanwhile, some teachers also developed the idea of "changing places" of work and "relaxing in the performance of labor."

Therefore, the leadership of the factory and the workers propaganda team of the school respectively organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's teachings on educational revolution and to study repeatedly the teaching, "In realizing proletarian educational revolution, we can't do without the leadership of the working class and the participation of the worker masses." Cadres and workers were made to understand that the proper handling of the educational revolution was a glorious mission entrusted to them by the great leader Chairman Mao. With relative clarity, the school teachers

realize that the practice of the "exchange system" was an important measure to speed up the ideological revolutionization of the teaching force. After strict screening and selection by the broad masses of workers and approval by the factory revolutionary committee, a number of elite workers made it to the school forum.

With worker-teachers taking the floor, the overwhelming majority of teachers were capable of fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with their worker counterparts in the practice of the educational revolution. They seriously received re-education from the working class. But a small number of teachers shoved onto worker-teachers everything big and small. This kept their worker counterparts busy all the time. On the other hand, some teachers assigned to factory work even showed the idea of "relaxing in labor." The leadership of the factory realized that with the workers and teachers put on an "exchange" basis, we must strengthen their ideological and political leadership. Therefore, the Party branch put the educational revolution on the agenda as an important matter. Backbone cadres were also sent to work on the propaganda team or as worker teachers to strengthen leadership. Meanwhile, for worker teachers and teachers assigned to factory work, class struggle education was intensified. Their consciousness of remolding world outlook was raised.

Advantages of the "Exchange System"

Concrete approach to the "exchange system" boils down to the following: The dye-stuff factory assigns four selected elite workers to the Hsiangyang Primary School as teachers every year. These worker teachers act as both members of the Mao Tse-tung thought propaganda team and teachers of socialist cultural lessons. After a tenure of one year or so, they get shifted on a rotary basis so that the old is enabled to remain to give guidance to the new. Meanwhile, the Hsiangyang Primary School assigns two to four teachers for a 6-month spell of labor training away from their job. Over the past two years, four groups have changed places on the "exchange" basis.

Practice in the past two years points to a large string of advantages in the "exchange" system. They boil down mainly to the following:

(1) Factory-school relations are cemented, which helps to strengthen working class leadership over schools.

The practice of the "exchange system" brings factories and schools, worker masses and revolutionary teachers increasingly closer in their relations. Worker teachers constantly bring the school's relatively important educational revolution measures to the factory and aroused the masses in their discussion. Meanwhile, new achievements and new experiences in the three major revolutionary movements are brought to the school to enrich and update the content of teaching. What opinions and suggestions workers have about school work can be promptly put to the teachers coming over to the factory for labor. The broad masses of workers all take the initiative to shoulder the glorious task of cultivating successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and strengthen political and ideological education for

the students coming over to the factory to acquire industrial skills. A spur is given to the workers of the whole factory with their interest in and concern for the educational revolution.

(2) Ideological revolutionization of the existing teaching force is speeded up and the realization of the aim of making intellectuals do labor is stimulated.

The practice of the "exchange" system provides conditions for the rotating participation in collective labor by a greater number of teachers. In the past, the Hsiangyang Primary School could only spare one teacher each year for a stint of labor training in the "May 7" cadres' school. Now of the 18 teachers in the whole school, everyone can have a chance for factory labor training every three years on a rotating basis. This prods teachers into speeding up the remolding of their world outlook.

After getting to a factory, some teachers, helped and influenced by worker masters, are capable of relatively consciously remolding their own subjective world outlook in the course of labor. They undergo gradual changes in their thoughts and feelings. They get gradually closer to the goal of being equal to labor in a factory and teaching in a school. They take a big stride forward along the road to revolution and labor.

(3) Workers are encouraged to raise continuously their political consciousness in the course of struggle, and laboring people stimulated to acquire knowledge.

True to what is entrusted to them by the workers of the whole factory, the worker-teachers take up the task of applying the thinking of the working class to educational reform. They are capable of assiduously studying Chairman Mao's works and acquiring socialist cultural and scientific knowledge. Through practice in teaching, they further raise their class consciousness and consciousness of two-line struggle. They also raise their work capacity and cultural level. Those teachers sent to the factory also make use of their spare time in helping workers in the study of politics and culture. This helps raise the political and cultural levels of the worker comrades. (By the Joint Investigation Group of the Educational Bureau of Soochow Municipal Revolutionary Committee and Revolutionary Committee of Tungfeng Ch'ü, Soochow Municipality)

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Chinese Multi-National Province Produces More Goods for Minority Peoples

(NCNA-English Sining, Nov. 21, 1971)

multi-national
chinghai province organizes production and the supply of goods suited to the special needs of the minority peoples in this northwest china area.

one of china's four biggest livestock breeding areas, chinghai is inhabited by tibetans, huis, mongolians, tus, salas, kazakhs and others. the slaves were emancipated and the people embarked on the socialist road after liberation. production has developed and improved living standards greatly. take the chaka commune in wulan county. the 1970 income of the 297 households of tibetans, mongolians, huis and hans averaged some 1,700 yuan per household. the collective accumulation fund came to 580,000 yuan.

the supply of commodities has steadily increased with the rising purchasing power of the people. the provincial revolutionary committee has set up sizable factories in the capital of sining and some counties to produce goods minority peoples want. all 37 counties in the province now have workshops or factories making such goods.

the province now turns out felt boots and caps, ceremonial hats, tibetan knives, cooking utensils and copper and aluminum ware in addition to the traditional phrue (a kind of tweed), sashes and ornaments. before liberation it did not have a single factory specialized in the production of such goods.

these factories pay close attention to improving quality and retaining the traditional national characteristics of their products. some leading cadres and technicians of the factories go the grasslands regularly to solicit the opinions of the herdsmen on the products. efforts have been made to increase variety and cut production costs. the good-quality low-priced goods are very popular with the minority peoples.

a total of more than 1,200 trading agencies operate in the province's towns and communes, which come to some 400 in all. they regularly investigate the needs of the minority peoples and supply them with what they want. the trading agencies in many places send the goods by yaks or camels direct to the herdsmen's tents.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Shanghai Workers Make More Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 22, 1971)

Shanghai workers have made more technical innovations in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, turned out a number of new products and introduced new techniques, work processes and materials, all of advanced standards, in this first year of china's fourth five-year plan. the technical level of this old industrial centre has been further raised.

incomplete figures for the seven industrial bureaus of metallurgy, power equipment, meters and instruments and tele-communications, chemical, textile and light industries and handicrafts show that 14,000 technical innovations were made from january to september this year. the workers produced a 60,000-kilowatt water turbine generating set, large precision thread grinding machines, 800 ampere silicon-controlled rectifiers and electro-conducting glass. they also introduced new work processes of continuous casting and drawing of alloy wire and powder metallurgy of high and medium strength gear. in multiple use of industrial waste they worked out a method of ash regeneration for large-type boilers, used the waste gas of silicon tetrachloride to make artificial quartz crucibles and extracted styptic from peanut peel. industrial departments have made further efforts to introduce metal working techniques that call for little or no metal cutting, electronic technique, new-type automatic control and the technique of microbiological chemistry. in this way, many high-quality products were produced with higher efficiency at less cost.

in making technical innovations the shanghai workers have consistently paid close attention to class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and made deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism. they have eliminated more of the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, including the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the philosophy of servility to things foreign, and firmly followed china's own road of developing industry.

in the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, the workers and technicians of wusung chemical works have renovated the large oxygen generating machine, increasing production capacity by 45 per cent. the workers and technicians of the shanghai no. one freezing machine plant, drawing on their practical experience of many years, have made a 1,000 thousand kilo-calorie centrifugal freezing machine. it is lighter by one-third and smaller by half and the number of parts reduced by half, compared with products made formerly on the basis of foreign models. the time for producing such a machine is also cut by half, while quality is up to advanced standards.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in shanghai firmly carried out the line of unity for victory of the party's ninth national congress

and brought into play all positive factors. implementing chairman mao's policy on intellectuals, the shanghai machine tool plant organized three-in-one groups consisting of workers, technicians and cadres with workers as the main force. by the collective wisdom of the groups, the plant has, since the beginning of this year, trial-produced 19 kinds of new products including a large precision thread grinding machine, a highly efficient crankshaft grinding machine and double wheel crankshaft grinding machine. these new products are of great significance for promoting the development of the national economy. in the field of metallurgy and meters and instruments, 16 units carried out socialist coordination to trial-produce a new kind of metal to replace platinum and rhodium in making thermo-couple. this contributed greatly to producing meters for gauging high temperature at much lower cost.

shanghai this year organized a spare-time contingent consisting of 1,000 veteran and young workers and technicians to exchange technical experience. they launched a campaign to co-ordinate their efforts in technical matters. they gave lectures on technique, ran study classes on special topics and held exhibitions. this helped the workers constantly raise their technical level. as a result of technical innovations, consumption of raw materials for major industrial products has been constantly reduced while output rose and quality improved. they saved 50,000 tons of metal, 90,000 tons of chemicals and 100,000 cubic metres of timber in the first three-quarters of the year.

FARM MACHINES

East China Province Produces More Farm Machinery

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 21, 1971)

farm machinery plants in chekiang province, led by party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels, have speeded up the output of farm machines, parts and accessories to support agriculture. total output value for the first ten months this year was 17.3 per cent over that of the same 1970 period. output of tractors, diesel engines, tractor drawn ploughs and harrows and other major farm machines all topped last year's, with tractor and diesel engine output almost double. quality has been improved and production costs lowered. many new products were trial-produced, including rice-transplanters that can handle seedlings with soil at the roots, high lifting pumps and motorized sprayers. they are small, light and simple, and suit conditions in southern china.

the achievements are due to education in ideology and political line. having studied chairman mao's teaching: "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", the workers and cadres took production of farm machinery as an important responsibility in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the workers of the chengtan farm machinery plant

in hsinchang county, putting revolution in command of production, made presses and other key processing equipment after repeated experiments. the plant was thus able to fulfil its production plan for the double-bladed "red flag" no. 5 plough three months ahead of schedule and, in addition, repaired more than 30,000 farm machines and implements. the linqing farm machinery plant in yunang county learned anvanced experience for making all-purpose use of farm machines and implements and trial-produced a machine for crushing fodder and other processing work.

the farm machinery departments in the province have taken measures to ensure quality. many sent teams to people's communes and production brigades to investigate and collect the opinions of poor and lower-middle peasants on how to improve farm machines.

efforts were also made to turn out machine parts and accessories and provide maintenance. at a rough count, the province this year has turned out more than 1,200,000 parts and accessories for tractors, internal combustion engines and other farm machines.

EARTHEN WARE

New Look of China's Earthen Ware Center

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 22, 1971)

pottery workers of one of china's famous earthern ware centres -- tingshuchen in yihsing county of kiangsu province -- are applying traditional pottery art in making machinery equipment to replace iron and steel and non-ferrous material. now it produces over five thousand industrial pottery articles for the chemical, metallurgical, machinery, textile and other industries.

for over two thousand years, tingshuchen has been noted for its earthern teapots and other articles of daily use. after liberation, the socialist transformation movement combined the small shops and individual handicrafts workers to form 18 large pottery plants. this increased production. clay was used to make chemical equipment in 1958 according to the needs of industry and was initially successful. not long afterwards, two industrial pottery plants were set up by the state producing over a dozen kinds of chemical equipment including acid and heat resistant bricks for the digester in the paper-making industry and sizing vessels for the textile industry.

many new products have been trial-produced during the great proletarian cultural revolution. in 1970, the chemical pottery plant was assigned to make a set of small chemical fibre equipment consisting of more than 400 parts of twenty specifications. time was pressing. the plant revolutionary committee encouraged the workers to discuss the project. they worked out many technical measures and overcame difficulties arising from the clay

mixture and high-temperature treatment. the job was finished in time. the equipment was installed in the hsuchou electrolyzing chemical plant and is in operation. the chemical pottery plant since this year has replaced stainless steel with pottery in making reaction pots and purifying equipment for producing polycrystalline silicon. it successfully trial-produced hard aluminium oxide pottery used to make oil nozzles and valves for diesel engines with good effects after a few months of experimentation.

pottery production was a hand operation before liberation. labour intensity was high and efficiency low. the party and government have made efforts since liberation to improve working conditions and the workers were encouraged to make technical innovations. now the workers have produced over 1,800 machines of various types on their own and renovated over 50 technological processes and mechanized or semi-mechanized the major production processes including clay selecting, heating, moulding, drying and transportation.

kiln innovation is one of the major achievements of the workers. the kiln used to be built on the mountain slopes in the open air. the workers had to shoulder over 50 kilogrammes of unbaked bricks and climb a 50 to 60 degree slope to fill the kiln. when the kiln was in operation, the workers had to work under high temperature. the innovation was started during the cultural revolution by a worker-cadre-technician group, which succeeded in building a tunnelled kiln. this kiln is charged from a wagon that runs in and out of it on rails powered by an oil press. this frees labour power and improves working conditions. afterwards, the workers began to use heavy oil instead of coal as fuel. this improved the quality and reduced labour intensity. now eighty per cent of the pottery plants are using such kilns.

the tingshuchen pottery industry has a growing output and more varieties. output value for the first half of this year was nine times the highest pre-liberation record, and varieties are seven times as many. traditional arts have been retained and developed and glaucous porcelain and fine earthern articles have been added.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 22, 1971)

the albanian journalists' delegation led by stefi kotmilo, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, left for hangchow by train this evening after concluding its visit here.

the delegation arrived in shanghai from kwangchow by air on the 17th. while in shanghai, the delegation visited the site of the first national congress of the communist party of china and the shanghai industrial exhibition, went on an excursion on the whangpoo river, and held discussions with shanghai journalists.

at the noon of the 22nd, comrade wang hsiu-chen, secretary of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms. comrades wang hsiu-chen and stefi kotmilo made warm speeches, wishing that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and albania would remain evergreen, and wishing the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha good health and a long life and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao good health and a long life.

on its arrival and departure, the albanian journalists' delegation was given a warm welcome and send-off by leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the press.

thoma nage, correspondent of the albanian paper "zeri i populit" in peking, who is with the delegation, also left for hangchow.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

First Austrian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1971)

hans thalberg, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of austria to the people's republic of china, arrived here by train today.

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Austrian Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1971)

chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, yesterday met and had a friendly conversation with the economic delegation from austria with rudolf seidl, vice-chairman of the austrian federal economic chamber, as its leader and f.j. hastinger, chairman of the china committee of the association of austrian industrialists, as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned including li chuan and peng chin-po.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Friends Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1971)

lord clydesmuir, chairman of the scottish council for development and industry, and his party left here by air this morning for shanghai on a visit and will then return home. they have come at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the host organization and other organizations including li chuan and wang yen. also present were r.c. samuel, charge d'affaires a.i. of the office of the british charge d'affaires, and other diplomatic officials of the office.

chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly conversation with the british friends during their stay in peking. the british friends visited factories, a people's commune and a school and went to the great wall, the palace museum and other places of interest.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Doctors Leave Peking for Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1971)

chinese doctors chen wen-chieh and ha hsien-wen left here for montreal of canada by air on november 20 to attend the celebrations of the 150th anniversary of the founding of mcgill university on invitation.

present at the airport to see them off were leading members of organizations concerned including lai en and cheng chi-hung. j.l. paynter, second secretary of the canadian embassy in peking, and his wife were present.

r.e. collins, canadian ambassador to china, met chen wen-chieh and ha hsien-wen on november 19.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Premier Chou En-lai Writes to President Sekou Toure

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a letter on november 16 to ahmed sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea, expressing sincere congratulations on the first anniversary of the guinean people's victory over aggression. the letter reads:

peking, november 16, 1971

your excellency,

first of all, allow me, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government and people and in my own name, to extend to your excellency our cordial greetings and high respects.

as the chinese government delegation is going to attend upon invitation the celebrations of the first anniversary of the guinean people's victory over aggression, i take this opportunity to sincerely congratulate and highly praise the great victory won by the guinean government and people one year ago under your excellency's leadership in smashing the armed invasion by the portuguese mercenaries supported by the nato states with the united states at the head. this is also a great victory of the african people's struggle of unity against imperialism. we believe that the guinean and other african peoples, strengthening their unity, heightening their vigilance and persevering in struggle, can certainly win further victories in opposing imperialism and defending national independence and state sovereignty.

i am glad to note that in recent years there has been a continuous development in the friendly relations and cooperation between china and guinea, and the effective cooperation between our two countries in all fields has fully embodied the spirit of mutual respect, mutual support and treating each other as equals, thus setting a good example for friendly cooperation among afro-asian countries.

may the militant friendship between the chinese and guinean peoples remain evergreen exclamation

may the guinean and other african peoples win new and still greater victories in their struggle of unity against imperialism exclamation

please accept, your excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(signed) chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china

his excellency ahmed sekou toure,
president of the republic of guinea,
conakry

President Sekou Toure Receives Leaders of Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Conakry, Nov. 21, 1971)

ahmed sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea, received yesterday hsieh hsin-ho, leader of the government delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of light industry, and han ke-hua, deputy leader of the delegation and chinese ambassador to guinea.

hsieh hsin-ho conveyed chairman mao tsetung's regards to president sekou toure, and handed to him premier chou en-lai's letter of congratulations.

the chinese government delegation has come at the invitation of the government of the republic of guinea to attend the celebrations of the first anniversary of the victory of the guinean people in repulsing the invasion by the mercenary troops of the portuguese.

the chinese delegation, together with other delegations, laid bouquets on the mausoleum of fallen guinean national heroes.

Guinean Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Reception Celebrating First Anniversary of Victory of Guinea's Struggle Against Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1971)

mamadi kaba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in peking, gave a reception here today celebrating the first anniversary of the victory of the guinean people in repulsing the invasion by the portuguese mercenary troops.

present at the reception were chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and leading members of other departments concerned hsieh hua, chen mu-hua, tiao ping-chang, tu hsing-yuan, chiao pei-hsin, yu pu-hsueh, ti fu-tsai, hsiang chien, ting hsueh-sung and ho ying.

also attending were general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, and diplomatic envoys of afro-asian and some other countries.

charge d'affaires a.i. mamadi kaba and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception.

charge d'affaires a.i. mamadi kaba recalled how the guinean people, under the leadership of president sekou toure, last november won victory in repulsing the armed invasion by the portuguese mercenary troops. he pointed out that this direct aggression by portuguese imperialism against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the republic of guinea had aroused the combative energy and anti-imperialist united action of the peoples of africa and the progressive peoples of the world. he thanked all the progressive peoples for their support given to the republic of guinea in this struggle against aggression.

he said: "the causes of this aggression lie undeniably in the great progress realized by the revolutionary guinean state in social equality and democracy and also in the unequivocal support given by the guinean people to the liberation movements of africa in general and to guinea (bissau) in particular."

he condemned imperialism for its aggression against viet nam, the middle east and against the republic of guinea. he said that revolutionary guinea had smashed the invasion of the mercenaries and this demonstrated that "no imperialist force of aggression could defeat her".

acting foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "the heroic guinean people, under the leadership of president sekou toure, won victory of repulsing the armed invasion by the portuguese mercenary troops. this is not only a victory for the guinean people, but also a great victory for the african people's unity in their struggle against imperialist subversion and aggression. we highly admire the spirit of the guinean and other african peoples of defying brute force and daring to struggle."

he said: "we asian and african peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. recently, guinea and many other african countries, upholding principle and justice, have made positive contributions to the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations and warmly welcomed our delegation to attend the 26th session of the united nations. this has given us great support and encouragement. the chinese people have all along regarded the african people's struggle as an important component of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of the world. standing firmly and unswervingly on the side of the african people, the chinese people resolutely support the african countries in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and resolutely oppose the aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying perpetrated by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism against african countries. we believe that the guinean and african people, getting united and persevering in struggle, will surely win still greater victories in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism."

a documentary film of stage performances portraying the just struggle of the guinean people against imperialism and colonialism was shown at the end of the reception.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chou En-lai and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Italian Ex-Minister of Foreign Trade

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1971)

premier chou en-lai, and wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with vittorino colombo, ex-minister of foreign trade of italy and president of the italian-chinese institute for economic and cultural exchanges, and members of his party francesco pinto and gianpiero cassio.

italian ambassador to china folco trabalza was present on the occasion.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned including hu shu-tu, hsi yen-sheng and wang wen-lin.

Italian Ex-Minister of Foreign Trade and Members of His Party Leave Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1971)

vittorino colombo, ex-minister of foreign trade of italy and president of the italian-chinese institute for economic and cultural exchanges, and members of his party francesco pinto and gianpiero cassio left here by air today to pay a visit to kwangchow before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, as well as leading members of other organizations concerned hu shu-tu, hsi yeh-sheng, wang wen-lin, wang hsiao-yi and hu hung-fan.

on hand were also antonino restivo, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the italian embassy in peking.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Plays First Friendship Match in Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Nov. 20, 1971)

the visiting chinese table tennis team played its first men's friendship match against the italian table tennis team at the sport palace here yesterday evening.

a ceremony was held before the match. the players of the two countries made a round of the stadium with a military band and the national flags of the two countries leading the way. after the playing of the national anthems and the exchanging of the team pennants, the friendship match began and it proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the italian and chinese men's friendship match was followed by an exhibition match played by the chinese women table tennis players.

more than 2,000 spectators watched the friendship match with keen interest. their fine performance drew repeated warm applause.

present at the match were luigi cottafavi, director of the italian foreign minister's office, and other officials of the italian government, as well as diplomatic officials of various countries here.

chinese ambassador to italy shen ping and other members of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokyo Economic Circles Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1971)

the 15-member visiting group of personages from tokyo economic circles with takeo shooji as its leader and kazutaka kikawada and shigeo nagano as its advisers wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today via kwangchow.

seeing the group off at the airport were leading members and staff members of the china council for the promotion of international trade, the china-japan memorandum trade office, the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned liu nsi-wen, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, hsing jen-hsien, wang wen-lin, chang chi-chuan, wang yeh, chen shu-tzu, wu shu-tung, hsiao hsiang-chien, lin po, chou chi, ting min, chao tzu-jui, wang hsiao-hsien and chiang pei-chu.

also present were teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan international trade promotion association; ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the association; and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office.

Japanese Delegation of National Council for Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1971)

the japanese delegation to china of the national council for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations led by ichio asukata left here for home today. some members of the delegation left here yesterday for a visit to other parts of china.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, ting kuo-yu, standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the peking university revolutionary committee, as well as leading members of organizations concerned including wang hsiao-yi, li yung-kai, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, chao wei-li, chou yi-liang, feng chung-yun, chin su-cheng, chao tan-lin, wang ching-ju and tsao yun-hui.

Activists' Group of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1971)

a 25-member group of activists of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by its group leader sokichi ushikubo and secretary general masaniro bono arrived here by train this morning.

the group was met at the railway station by leading members of chinese organizations concerned including chang yu and chi pao-shu.

the china-japan friendship association and the china international travel service gave a banquet this evening to welcome the japanese friends.

Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 21, 1971)

the japanese matsuyama ballet group with masao shimizu as its head and mikiko matsuyama as its deputy head wound up its friendly visit here and left for kwangchow by special train this morning.

the japanese friends were seen off at the station by wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned feng kuo-chu, hsu hai-tao and chang chen-ya, as well as more than one thousand revolutionary people and literary and art workers.

the ballet group arrived here from hunan province's changsha on november 11. it gave four splendid performances here of revolutionary ballet with an attendance of more than twenty thousand workers, peasants and soldiers. full of revolutionary sentiments, the japanese artistes went to the shanghai heavy machinery plant to perform for the workers of the minhang district the ballet "five okinawan girls" reflecting the revolutionary militant spirit of the japanese people and episodes from "the white-haired girl". their performance was praised by the workers.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception yesterday evening congratulating the japanese artistes on their successful performance tour of shanghai. hsu ching-hsien and wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned were present at the reception.

wang hsiu-chen and masao shimizu spoke at the reception which was alive with warm expressions of unity and friendship between the chinese and japanese people. they said that the people and revolutionary literary and art workers of china and japan would support and encourage each other and constantly win new victories in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

during their stay in shanghai, the japanese friends visited the shanghai school of dancing, and the shanghai industrial exhibition and attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl". they were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary masses wherever they went.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Lebanon's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to suleiman franjia, president of the republic of lebanon, and saeb salam, prime minister of the republic of lebanon, extending warm congratulations on the national day of the republic of lebanon. the message reads as follows:

his excellency suleiman franjia,
president of the republic of lebanon,

his excellency saeb salam,
prime minister of the republic of lebanon,

beirut

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of lebanon, i wish to express warm congratulations to you and to the government and people of lebanon on behalf of the chinese government and people. may your country enjoy prosperity and its people happiness.

i believe that with the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and lebanon, the friendship between our two peoples and the relations between our two countries will further develop.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, november 21, 1971

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Delegation for 11th Meeting of China-Korea Committee for Cooperation in Border River Transport Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1971)

the 5-member korean delegation for the 11th meeting of the china-korea committee for cooperation in border river transport led by the chief delegate of the korean side kang yun nam left here for home by train this afternoon after signing a protocol of the meeting and paying a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the railway station by su chieh, vice-minister of communications, kuo pao-chung, chief delegate of the chinese side, and others.

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i. of the korean embassy in peking, was also present.

Korean Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet on Occasion of Korean Table Tennis Delegation's Participation in AATTFIT and Its Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1971)

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the participation of the table tennis delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with li kwang ju as its leader and kang yung kwan as its deputy leader in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament and its visit to china.

present at the banquet were: wang meng, chairman, ting kuo-yu, yu pu-hsueh, tseng shao-tung, wu hsiao-ta, chao cheng-hung and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen, and sung chung, secretary general, of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee, and leading members of the departments concerned li ching-chuan, liu chun, ting hsi-lin, tsao ke-chiang, wang hsiao-yi and hsing jen-hsien, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

at the banquet which was alive with expressions of fraternal friendship, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms exchanged toasts and chatted cordially. li kwang ju and wang meng spoke at the banquet, congratulating the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. on its complete success and wishing that the militant friendship between the people of china and korea and their sportsmen would be constantly consolidated and developed.

at the banquet, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms together sang the "song of general kim il sung" and "the east is red".

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chairman Mao Meets DRVN Party and Government Delegation Led by Premier Pham Van Dong

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1971)

comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, today met comrade pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and all members of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam he is leading.

the meeting proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere. when the vietnamese comrades-in-arms arrived at the reception hall, chairman mao stepped forward to meet them and firmly shook hands with premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and others and extended a warm welcome to the envoys of friendship of the fraternal vietnamese people coming from the forefront of struggle against u.s. imperialism. at this instant, all the chinese and vietnamese comrades present clapped their hands happily. chairman mao waved his hand cordially to greet the vietnamese comrades and had photos taken together with them.

then chairman mao had a cordial and friendly conversation with comrades pham van dong, nguyen duy trinh, tran quy hai, ly ban, ngo thuyen and nguyen co thach, and ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china nguyen van quang. present on the chinese side during the conversation were comrades chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, keng piao, han nien-lung and li chiang. staff members nguyen lung and ho han from the vietnamese side and liang feng, lien cheng-pao and hu chien-wen from the chinese side were present.

vietnamese comrades present at the meeting were also assistants of the delegation luu van loi, hoang bao son, ngo dien, nguyen ngoc uyen, nguyen van ly, hoang quoc dung, nguyen the khanh, dinh van tram, hoang nghia khanh, tran hoan, phung cong duc, tran kim an, tran duy khang, pham cong bai, chu van lap, ha van le, nguyen huu nghia, bui van tien, dinh thi khang, hoang nhu ly, dang duc khoi, ha huy tam, le tu vinh, dang phuc khanh, ma van cuong, nguyen quy khoi, nguyen thanh

tinh and pham van a; the crew of the special plane for the delegation; and diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking nguyen tien, tan phong and phan nhu sam.

among the chinese comrades present at the meeting were also han tsung-cheng, wang yu-ping, yuan hua-ping, han hsu, lu wei-chao and chang ying.

Leading Chinese and Vietnamese Party and Government Comrades Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1971)

leading chinese and vietnamese party and government comrades held talks today in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the vietnamese side were: pham van dong, leader of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the d.r.v.n. government; members of the delegation nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government; tran quy hai, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; ly ban, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; ngo thuyen, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; and nguyen co thach, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and staff members of the delegation luu van loi, head of the administrative office of the ministry of foreign affairs; hoang bao son, director of the first asian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs; hoang quoc dung, a departmental director in the premier's office and secretary to the premier; tran hoan, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign affairs; nguyen lung, a staff member of the first asian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs; and ho nan, third secretary of the vietnamese embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; kang piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, member of the c.p.c.

central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n.; yuan hua-ping, head of the armament department of the general logistics of the chinese people's liberation army; lu wei-chao, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs; and staff members liang feng, chang ching, lien cheng-pao and hu chien-wen.

Vietnamese Journalists Warmly Welcomed at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1971)

the hsinhua news agency and the information department of the chinese foreign ministry gave a reception here this evening, warmly welcoming the comrades-in-arms from vietnamese press circles who had come to china with the party and government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam. they are: ngo dien, director of the press and information department of the d.r.v.n. ministry of foreign affairs, and vietnamese journalists tran duy khang, le tu vinh, dang phuc khanh, ma van cuong and nguyen quy khoi.

present at the reception were nguyen phuc luan, press officer of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; tran huu nang, peking correspondent of "nhan dan" and the viet nam news agency, and his wife; ngo van khuong, peking correspondent of the viet nam news agency; tran thanh, press officer of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; and le xuan hoa, peking correspondent of the south viet nam "giai phong" press agency.

also present were leading members of various departments concerned, including chang chi-chih, teng kang, wang chen, chang ying, lu ying, chang tzu-liang, liao chu-chiang, yang chin-yung and shih hai-yun.

chang chi-chih and ngo dien proposed toasts at the reception to the great victories of the vietnamese people and the people of cambodia and laos in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and to the continuous consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people.

a very warm atmosphere of comradeship prevailed throughout the reception.

Premier Pham Van Dong and DRVN Party and Government Delegation He Is Leading Visit Peking General Petro-Chemical Works

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1971)

pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and the delegation of the v.n.w.p. and the d.r.v.n. government he is leading visited the peking general petro-chemical works this morning in the company of li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council.

a warm atmosphere of great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam prevailed at the works today. when premier pham van dong and members of the delegation vice-premier nguyen duy trinh, vice-minister tran quy hai and ambassador ngo thuyen and ambassador to china of the republic of south viet nam nguyen van quang and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms arrived at the works more than 5,000 workers and students who gathered before the office building of the works revolutionary committee beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans to express their high respects and cordial greetings to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms coming from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

peng shu-chen, secretary of the works party committee and chairman of the works revolutionary committee gave premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and others a detailed account of the plant's production, construction and management. then premier pham van dong and vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and other vietnamese comrades inspected refinery equipment, a unit producing synthetic rubber, synthetic rubber products. and a waste water disposal centre.

after the visit premier pham van dong and other vietnamese comrades attended a welcoming rally held by the workers. he delivered a cordial and friendly speech to the workers, warmly congratulating them on the success of the plant. he said that under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by chairman mao, great china and the 700 million chinese people will achieve rapid development and progress.

premier pham van dong said: "your warm feeling toward our delegation is your warm feeling toward our vietnamese people and toward our compatriots and fighters in south viet nam who are fighting against u.s. imperialism and winning constant victories. we will carry your great warmth back to our fatherland, to our compatriots and fighters. we are sure that your warmth will add great strength to our compatriots and fighters and encourage us to make constant advance. we can definitely defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

after the speech, premier pham van dong, amid cheers, presented the works with a silk banner inscribed with "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers". the workers in return made a gift of their petro-chemical products to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

when the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were leaving, the workers warmly cheered: "learn from the vietnamese people exclamation" and "salute to the vietnamese people exclamation" "long live the great friendship and unity of the chinese and vietnamese people exclamation"

accompanying the vietnamese comrades-in-arms on the visit, were hsu chin-chiang, minister of fuel and chemical industries, wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to viet nam, and others.

In Praise of Sino-Vietnamese Friendship

(NCNA-English Kunming, Nov. 22, 1971)

vietnamese armymen and civilians braved heavy rain and flood to rescue chinese frontier guards. this story of the friendship of the people of china and viet nam has swept through the hokou county of china's southwest province of yunnan.

linked with the democratic republic of viet nam by a river, hokou county was hit by an extraordinarily serious flood last august after a series of heavy rain-falls. rain fell from morning till evening on august 17, sending the river in spate. the roaring river swept mud, sand, stones and big trees down on the dykes and dams and soon submerged them. twentysix frontier guards of a chinese people's liberation army unit who were harvesting early rice on china's wuming island were cut off by the flood. a motorcycle team which was sent to contact the island was also marooned. as the flood waters kept rising the safety of the frontier guards was threatened.

the hokou county committee of the communist party of china and the hokou county revolutionary committee that evening called an emergency meeting and decided to send boats to rescue the armymen.

while the rescue operation was being discussed, a brightly lit lamp appeared at the other end of the friendship bridge across the river and approached hokou, a border town on the chinese side. it was carried by a people's armyman of the vietnamese frontier check post who said to the chinese comrades: "don't worry, comrades, the lao cai provincial committee is sending a motor-boat to rescue our 26 chinese comrades-in-arms ..." the lao cai provincial committee had called an emergency meeting and taken its decision as soon as it learned about the situation.

the comrades of hokou county were very grateful. they said warmly to the vietnamese comrades: "you have given us timely assistance. this shows that the chinese and vietnamese people are 'both comrades and brothers'." the vietnamese comrades replied: "your difficulties are ours too"

it continued to rain at four o'clock in the morning when the motor-boat set off with vietnamese and chinese comrades in pitch darkness against the turbulent current

as though it were "climbing" a steep slope. when the boat came up to a dangerous shoal, the head of the frontier check post of the vietnamese people's army comrade nguyen dinh khoi issued the order: "full speed ahead exclamation" however, the motor-boat was forced back by the current. again it charged full speed ahead. suddenly, the engine stalled and the motor-boat was swept back dozens of metres. defying the danger, three vietnamese comrades-in-arms jumped into the torrent. they lowered the anchor to make the boat fast. other vietnamese comrades quickly repaired the engine. after a few hours of struggle, the motor-boat crossed the shoals and reached wuming island. the 26 marooned chinese comrades gripped the vietnamese comrades by the hands to express their thanks for their selfless help. the vietnamese comrades said: "the people of viet nam and china are brothers. no difficulties in the world can separate us. victory will always belong to the people of our two countries."

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Romanian Ice Hockey Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1971)

the physical culture and sports commission sponsored a ceremony in the capital indoor stadium here this evening, warmly welcoming the romanian ice hockey team now on a friendly visit to china. after the ceremony a friendship match took place between chinese and romanian players.

attending the ceremony and watching the match were: ion paun, leader of the romanian ice hockey team, member of the romania national committee for physical culture and sports and head of the international department of the committee; vasile malitaru, secretary general of the ice hockey federation of romania; aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife; iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking, and his wife; and other diplomatic officials of the embassy; and

general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present on the occasion were: li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission; li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other departments concerned including chou jung-kuo, yu pu-hsueh, yao hsiao-cheng, li ching-chuan, yu chan and hsi tao-chung.

the stadium was alive with warm expressions of the unity and friendship between the chinese and romanian

people. the national flags of romania and china were hung in the hall. inside and outside the stadium, there were eye-catching slogans reading "long live the friendship between the chinese and romanian people and their sportsmen exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

prior to the ceremony, comrades li teh-sheng, peng shao-hui, wang meng and li yao-wen met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with team leader ion paun. ambassador duma and his wife were present on the occasion.

the ceremony started amidst strains of music. the players of china and romania, led by the national flags of the two countries, skated into the ice rink. a prolonged and warm applause burst out from the nearly twenty thousand spectators to welcome the romanian ice hockey team. chinese and romanian players exchanged pennants and souvenirs.

then, the players of the two countries had a match in a friendly atmosphere. during the 60-minute-match, the chinese and romanian players displayed good sportsmanship and excellent skill and received constant warm applause from the spectators.

after the match, comrades li teh-sheng, peng shao-hui, wang meng and li yao-wen, and comrades ion paun, aurel duma and his wife and other romanian comrades stepped down from the rostrum and shook hands with the players of the two countries, and had pictures taken with them.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuadorian Officials and Public Opinion Reiterate Defense of Sovereignty Over 200-Nautical-Mile Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1971)

ecuadorian officials and public opinion in recent statements or commentaries expressed their firm determination to defend ecuador's sovereign right over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and condemn the u.s. piratical fishing boats for plundering her natural resources, according to reports from quito.

in a statement on the seizure of the u.s. piratical fishing boats which had illegally intruded into ecuador's territorial waters, rafael garcia velasco, ecuadorian minister of foreign affairs, said: "the ecuadorian government has unswervingly defended her sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters; therefore, any boats violating the laws of the sovereign state of ecuador shall be sanctioned according to our law."

alfonso arroyo, ecuadorian minister of natural resources, pointed out: "the government will persist in the stand for the 200-nautical-mile limit, because this is a means for defending the country's fishery resources and safeguarding her territorial integrity."

the guayaquil paper "el telegrafo" points out in an editorial on november 13: "washington should take a position to respect the rights of our countries to defend the resources in the territorial waters." the editorial says: "the interests of the fishery enterprise in california must neither be placed above international law nor above the sovereignty of the latin american countries which have full right to declare the 200-nautical-mile limits under their jurisdiction."

the guayaquil paper "el universo" stresses on the same day that the conflict arising from the u.s. fishing boats' illegal operation in ecuador's territorial waters "can only be solved on the basis of unreserved recognition of the sovereign right of every country in fixing her maritime limit."

in its editorial and article, the paper "la razon" urges the government to strengthen its military patrol over the ecuadorian territorial waters and "punish the u.s. pirates in the most severe way".

television commentator jose hanna musse pointed out that ecuador "admits neither negotiations nor compromise" over her state sovereignty.

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BOOK STUDY AND PRACTICAL STRUGGLE

Conscientiously Read Books in Close Relation To the Reality of Struggle

- CCP Hsifeng hsien committee has created a good style of having everybody in the leadership squad study theories, ceaselessly raised their consciousness of line struggle and strengthened their willingness to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and led the people of the hsien to score new victories continuously in the three revolutionary struggles

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 20, 1971)

(NCNA Mukden, November 19) Leadership members of the CCP Hsifeng hsien committee, Liaoning Province, closely link the realities with the conscientious reading of Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works. They have raised their consciousness of line struggle, strengthened their willingness to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and led the people of the whole hsien to score new victories in the three revolutionary struggles continuously.

Since the convening of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Congress, leadership members of Hsifeng hsien Party committee have greatly raised their consciousness of conscientiously reading books under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great call "Conscientiously read books and study to master Marxism thoroughly," and established a good style of having everybody in the leadership squad study theories. With regard to the realities, they integrate book reading with investigation and research, energetically raise the consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, and resolutely carry out work according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After the Party reorganization in this hsien, leadership members of the hsien committee had two different views with regard to the question of

whether or not the ideological construction of basic-level Party organizations should be continuously and firmly grasped. The majority asserted that the work should be continued while a minority maintained that the work of Party reorganization had just been concluded and it would not matter much if ideological development was not grasped for the time being.

For the purpose of unifying the understanding of all, the hsien committee decided to have principal leadership members to lead working personnel of hsien and commune Party committees and proceed to Kaochiachuang commune, carrying out investigation and research in every Party branch. During the investigation, they discovered that the Party reorganization had enabled the broad Party members to show a notable elevation of their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and of continuing the revolution, and had enabled Party branches to further strengthen their role of combat fortresses. However, some Party branches had failed to grasp firmly political and ideological work, and a small number of Party members and cadres had committed mistakes due to their relaxation of ideological reform. On the basis of this situation, the hsien Party committee called an enlarged meeting of the hsien committee at Kaochiachuang commune to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's theory on Party building in the light of the actual condition of this commune's basic-level Party organization, and to study the Party's fundamental line in the entire socialist historical phase. This enabled everybody to further understand that classes, class contradictions and class struggle would continue to exist in the historical phase of socialism, that class struggles in society would certainly be reflected inside the Party, and that the long-term nature of class struggle would determine the long-term nature of the Party's ideological construction. Therefore, class struggle should be grasped constantly, and the Party's ideological development should also be grasped constantly. After that, the hsien Party committee grasped ideological development at basic-level Party organizations as an important business.

Since the beginning of this year, and in relation to the realities of the three revolutionary struggles, they have conducted education of the Party members concerning ideology and political line with particular emphasis on education concerning the Party's fundamental line and the Party's guidelines and policies so as to further raise political consciousness of the broad mass of Party members. At the same time, they have relentlessly grasped ideological tidying-up of leadership squads at various levels, carried out training of Party member cadres above the level of Party branch members in different periods and separate groups, thus enabling the Party's basic-level organizations to have more vim and vigor in playing their role of combat fortresses.

The CCP Hsifeng hsien committee also links book reading and study with revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, deepens everyone's understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and insures the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Hsifeng hsien is a mountainous area consisting of 70 percent hills, 10 percent water and 20 percent farm fields. It has abundant natural resources and favorable conditions for developing grain production and multiple undertakings.

As a result of the relentless criticism of capitalist tendency, this hsien last year aroused the socialist activism of the broad masses of commune members, and for the first time enabled the per-mow grain yield to reach the target set in the "Program."

In the spring of this year, while discussing the agricultural production plans, some members of the hsien Party committee one-sidedly maintained that "in order to greatly increase grain production, it is necessary to greatly curtail sideline undertakings."

To cope with this erroneous notion, the hsien Party committee organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's brilliant works "On Contradictions" and "On Practice" as well as Chairman Mao's theme that "agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry are mutually dependent on one another, and none of them can be dispensed with." They penetratingly criticized and repudiated the idealist transcendentalism peddled by political charlatans of the like of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, and criticized and repudiated the metaphysical viewpoint in the light of past experience and lessons which showed that the mountainous area would become prosperous and make progress whenever it implemented conscientiously the guideline of "taking grain as the key link and making an all-round development"; and would suffer setbacks when it failed to do so. This enabled everyone to understand the dialectical relationship between grain production and multiple undertakings, and to clearly realize that the guideline of "taking grain as the key link and making an all-round development" was a basic guideline that reflects objective laws in the development of socialist agriculture.

After understanding was raised to a higher level, members of the hsien Party committee consciously armed their mind with materialistic dialectics, led various communes and brigades to handle the relationship between grain and multiple undertakings correctly, and made over-all planning and rational arrangement, effectively promoting the all-round development of agricultural production.

In the course of linking the realities with the reading of books and study, members of the CCP Hsifeng hsien committee adhered to Chairman Mao's teaching: "We must conscientiously sum up experience" and used Marxism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to sum up experience in every item of work that was finished. They elevated perceptual knowledge to the level of theory in order to ceaselessly deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to strengthen their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Aich'ing River is one of the four large rivers of Hsifeng hsien. Due to past failure to harness the river, flood water usually inundated large tracts of land on both banks and it became a disastrous river. In the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, the hsien Party committee decided to harness this river. But some members thought that the project was too big and they had no experience and confidence.

To cope with this situation, the secretary of the hsien Party committee led all of them to visit and learn from advanced units of Taojan commune. Through development of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, Taojan commune relied on the strength of the masses. In the first half of 1970, they not only built a reservoir with a storage capacity of one million cubic meters of water, but also carried out spring sowing, rice transplanting, and summer plowing at great speed, producing good results.

These vivid facts of Taojan commune increased the confidence of the hsien Party committee in harnessing the Aich'ing River. Together with the arrangement of the hsien's agricultural production plan, they concretely formulated plans for harnessing the river, utilized their spare time after farm work to organize a 10,000-man river harnessing force to proceed to the work site of Aich'ing River. After 70 days' arduous struggle, they victoriously fulfilled the river harnessing task.

When summing up the experience of harnessing the Aich'ing River, the hsien Party committee studied Chairman Mao's theme that "the masses are the real heroes," deepening their understanding of the mass line. They profoundly realized that if they trusted the masses at all times and places, relied on the masses, and armed the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought, then they would be able to overcome difficulties of various kinds, and work miracles on earth. Through the summing-up, members of the hsien Party committee greatly raised their consciousness in implementing the mass line.

In the past one year or more, comrades of the hsien Party committee conscientiously managed things according to the mass line, and aroused the masses to carry out water conservation construction. They completed 90 li of work of fortifying the river banks and changing the river course; built 20 water reservoirs and dams; sank 300 mechanical and ordinary wells; leveled and cultivated land, transformed swamps and waterlogged areas, and closed gullies to create crop fields totalling 12,000 mow, thus further developing the excellent situation of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

A Song of Triumph of Support-the-Army and Cherish-the-People From I-Meng Mountainous Region

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 21, 1971)

The people's army cherishes the people and the people love their army kinfolk. The revolutionary tradition of "support the army and cherish the people" cultivated by great leader Chairman Mao is once again putting forth a beautiful red blossom in the I-Meng mountain region.

(1)

Under the illumination of the brilliance of the line of victory and unity of the Party's "9th Congress," the commanders and fighters of a certain unit of the PLA Tsinan Military Region Command and local militiamen are battling shoulder to shoulder on a certain work site in I-Meng mountainous region, and a scene of seething enthusiastic activity could be observed everywhere.

On the afternoon of August 6, Wang Ch'ang-sen, the deputy leader of a company of a certain unit led a 13-member militia demolition squad and went into a tunnel for tamping 84 eyes with blasting charges. When the charges were laid Wang Ch'ang-sen gave the order, "Light the fuses!" Sparks and green smoke could be seen coming from the burning fuses. Each fuse was 2.8 meters long, and the blast was timed to go off in exactly four minutes after ignition. Already 77 of the 84 charges had been lit and 1 minute and 15 seconds had elapsed. Right at that moment there was a loud "Boom," and one of the charges went off by accident prematurely. The shock waves hurled everybody to the ground, and they were showered by flying debris. In the face of the sudden explosion, Wang Ch'ang-sen immediately thought of the other eyes filled with explosive which might also go off at any minute, and if once that were to occur, tons of rocks would come crashing down upon them and the comrades-in-arms would be faced with a still greater peril. He immediately sounded the order to retreat at once. The militiamen who escaped injury and those with light injury were evacuated quickly.

Although Wang Ch'ang-sen was injured by a piece of flying rock, still he would not leave the tunnel. He quickly made an inspection of the place in the dust and smoke, and found several militiamen lying injured there. There was no time to go outside for help, barely two minutes were left before the blasting charges were timed to explode, and the matter brooked no delay. Wang Ch'ang-sen, a revolutionary fighter who grew up under the nurture of Mao Tse-tung's thought, without the slightest consideration for his own personal safety, quickly lifted the wounded and fallen Wang Hsüeh-lu on his shoulder, and paying not the slightest heed to the rails and the rocks scattered about under his feet, cried out as he ran, "Come quickly! Come quickly to save those inside!" Placing Wang Hsüeh-lu in a crook of the tunnel hidden from flying debris, he ran back into the endangered zone and carried out Sun Ts'un-yin.

The cries of Wang Ch'ang-sen revived militia squad leader Luan Ch'u-sheng who had fainted as a result of his injury. A strong proletarian feeling filled this Party member with infinite power. With all his might he sprang up and rushed to the aid of his fallen comrade-in-arms. The moment his foot touched the ground he felt a stabbing pain in his calf, and when he reached out his hands to his comrade-in-arms, try as he might he could not lift his right hand. It was then that he discovered that his left leg and his right arm had been seriously injured in the blast. Gritting his teeth and bearing his pain, he lifted the injured comrade-in-arms Ch'en Yu-jung with one hand onto his shoulder and charged outside. After that, he also carried out Ma Heng-fu.

Of the wounded militiamen in the tunnel there remained only Party member Li Chi-shan and CYL member Chang P'ei-wen. The fuses were about to burn out, and the situation became more and more serious. The teaching of Chairman Mao on being "more concerned about others than about himself" kept echoing in their ears. Li Chi-shan wanted to crawl over to Chang P'ei-wen and cover him with his body against the imminent downpour of rocks. However, after several attempts, he found the gravity of his injury had rendered him incapable of crawling. 19-year-old Chang P'ei-wen also wanted to crawl over and protect Li Chi-shan, but owing to the seriousness of his injury, he was also unable to move. It was at that time that Wang Ch'ang-sen charged for the third time into the tunnel. He got hold of Li Chi-shan and was about to charge out again when Li Chi-shan shouted emotionally, "Deputy company leader, don't mind me, I am a Party member, save Chang P'ei-wen first!" Wang Ch'ang-sen went over, and ignoring the protests of Chang P'ei-wen, lifted him up and carried him outside.

By calculation, the charges should have gone off at any moment, but still Li Chi-shan had not been rescued. "The many clusters of grape grow from the same vine. So are the hearts of the class brothers similarly entwined." Wang Ch'ang-sen and Luan Ch'u-sheng, with utter disregard for personal safety, once again dashed into the blasting area. The tunnel was littered with scattered rocks, and their sharp edges cut into Wang Ch'ang-sen's feet and caused them to bleed. The suffocating fumes made him sick with nausea, yet in spite of everything he still forged ahead. Bending down, he lifted Li Chi-shan onto his back, and turning around rushed out at once. Always showing concern for the safety of comrades-in-arms, Wang Ch'ang-sen, in order to protect the class brother from being struck again by debris from another explosion, shifted Li Chi-shan even as he ran from his shoulder to his chest so he could shield this comrade-in-arms with his body. At that time Luan Ch'u-sheng also caught up with him, and immediately taking hold of an arm of Li Chi-shan, draped it over his shoulder, and together with Wang Ch'ang-sen, carried him outside. They barely cleared the danger area when a deafening "rumble" was heard as the series of charges detonated.

The injured class brothers were all rescued. Luan Ch'u-sheng fainted again because of his serious injury, and Wang Ch'ang-sen, whose clothing was soaked with sweat, also passed out from over-exertion.

(2)

Of the militiamen rescued from the tunnel, some because of excessive loss of blood, were still not out of danger. When the news broke, a new battle to save the class brothers was under way.

The local hsien revolutionary committee held an emergency meeting, speedily sent a circular to the various units concerned and called upon them to give all-out aid to the rescue operation. The medical personnel of the hsien people's hospital specially set up three groups for the rescue operation. Supply and rear services and doctors and nurses, irrespective of whether they belonged to internal medicine or surgery all threw themselves into the battle to save lives. The injured personnel who were in a stage of shock had to undergo emergency operation, but the hospital had only two operating tables, and both were occupied by other patients. The medical and nursing personnel thereupon used their own hands to set up several temporary operating theaters. Forgetting the fatigue of their day's work and without snatching a bite of food or a drink of water, they raced against time to perform emergency operations on the critically injured personnel.

When news arrived at the pharmaceutical company, the Party branch immediately dispatched a runner to the hospital to inquire about the drugs they required. Upon hearing that glucose was urgently needed he raced back to bring the glucose to the hospital.

In order to guarantee the supply of electricity to the hospital, veteran worker and Party member Lin Hua-hsiang and young worker Liu Te-ying, who happened to be on duty, remained all the time at their battle station without moving a step. The line maintenance crew, taking their tools, inspected the lines leading to the hospital to insure the supply of electricity to the hospital.

Class feeling is higher than the mountain and deeper than the ocean. When news that the injured personnel were in need of a blood transfusion was out, the workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary teachers and students raced in great numbers to the hospital. The poor and lower-middle peasants in nearby farms bearing torches and lanterns also came in a hurry to the hospital. When Kuo Heng-t'ai, a member of the revolutionary committee for Pats'un production brigade of Ch'engkuan commune heard that his blood type was similar to that of one of the injured personnel, he immediately rolled up his sleeve and offered to donate his blood. The doctor took 200 c.c. from Kuo Heng-t'ai, and was about to extract the needle when Kuo Heng-t'ai stopped him. "Take a bit more" he said earnestly. The doctor explained over and over again that "the 200 c.c. you have given is enough. There are many other donors. We must also bear in mind your physical well-being." Kuo Heng-t'ai said firmly, "We must also bear in mind the physical well being of the injured personnel." The doctor had to take another 100 c.c. from him. Late that night Kuo Heng-t'ai and the poor peasant commune members of the Pats'un production brigade were still worried about the condition of the injured personnel, so they remained in front of the hospital and refused to leave. The comrades advised them to return home and rest, but they said,

"The injured personnel are still not out of danger. Even if we were to return home and lie in bed we still would not be able to sleep." They waited until 3 o'clock in the morning, and not until they heard that the injured personnel were out of danger, were they able to set their hearts at ease and return to the village.

(3)

In order to enable the injured personnel to receive further treatment, the comrades at a certain hospital of the garrison force voluntarily requested that they be moved from the hsien hospital to their own hospital.

Army doctor Wang Chieh had been working under the sweltering summer heat of 39 degrees for almost 40 hours, and his eyes were all blood shot. Nevertheless, he still conscientiously and meticulously examined the injury of each of the personnel, led the injured personnel about and changed their dressings. The comrades advised him to take time off for a rest, but he replied saying that nothing could induce him to leave the ward. Owing to the fact that most of the injured personnel were suffering from beehive type wounds over a large area, and in addition to the sweltering heat and the heavy sweating, to guard against bed sores was one of the most exacting jobs in nursing the injured. The medical and nursing personnel reviewed Chairman Mao's brilliant work "In Memory of Norman Bethune," and with his spirit of "boundless responsibility in his work and boundless warm-heartedness toward all comrades and the people," carried out nursing carefully night and day. They switched from changing the dressings every two days to changing them every day, and with profound proletarian feeling made use of their spare time to stitch together many cotton cushion rings to cushion the afflicted parts of the injured personnel and to provide ventilation.

One day, nurse Chang Ching-lun discovered that in spite of the use of cotton cushion rings the vicinity of the wound on the body of Chang P'ei-wen, who suffered compound fractures in five places, was still perspiring. She at once wanted to get him an electric fan, but on thinking it over, she realized that the strong breeze of the electric fan might not be beneficial to the wound and she brought back a fan to the ward. The summer night was stifling hot like a big steamer. Chang Ching-lun sat beside the bed and kept fanning Chang P'ei-wen. Lulled by the cooling breeze, Chang P'ei-wen fell into a peaceful slumber. In the middle of the night when Chang P'ei-wen awoke from his sleep and saw that Chang Ching-lun though soaking with sweat was still fanning him, he was so moved that his eyes welled with tears and he could hardly speak.

Chang P'ei-wen's injury covered a large area and it was very difficult to wash him. Each day, Chang Ching-lun would invariably wash him carefully. The skin around the wound was not easy to clean and Chang Ching-lun would softly wipe around it by holding the edge of the cloth between her fingers. Each washing required three to four changes of water and took more than an hour. Chang P'ei-wen pleaded with her, "In future there is no need to wash every day. You can do it every other day."

But Chang Ching-lun refused to hear him, and replied, "The armymen and the people belong to one family. As long as you are able to recover quickly from your injury, no matter how tiresome and heavy the work, we would still be happy." During the fierce heat of the summer, even though Chang P'ei-wen and the other more seriously injured personnel were bed-ridden for more than two months, still not a single one of them suffered from bed sores, and the time of convalescence was greatly reduced.

At present the injured PLA fighters and militiamen have all fully recovered. This song of triumph of supporting the army and cherishing the people is being circulated along the banks of the I River and the foothills of the Meng Mountains, inspiring the broad masses of armymen and people to march with broader steps and higher spirit along the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress."

By a correspondent of the Chieh-fang-chün Jih-pao, a reporter of Shantung People's Broadcasting Station, a reporter of the Ch'ien-wei Pao and an NCNA reporter

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HEALTH

Improve the Quality of Water To Guard Against Enlarged Joints, Mobilize the Masses To Improve Water and Guard Against Diseases

by

Mulan Hsien Revolutionary Committee, Heilungkiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 16, 1971)

Our hsien is situated on the northern bank of the Sunghua River, where the soil is rich and water is abundant and it is a good place for the development of agricultural production. However, for many years there has been a local disease whose symptom is enlarged joints (the masses also describe it as a climatic disease) that seriously impairs the body and health of the people. According to the statistics of 1965, of the 150,000 inhabitants in the hsien, some more than 30,000 were afflicted with the disease. Among the 1,020 people in Tunglien production brigade of Tunghsing commune, some 412 had enlarged joints. Of a labor force of 129 people, only about 60 could continue working the whole year round. Because of the under-strength manpower and the unhealthy condition of draft animals, the production of food was very low, and some of the farms lay fallow for a long time. Many of the people moved away from their homes to escape the effect of the water.

From the practice of long years of living there the broad masses deeply realized that the quality of the drinking water was the basic cause of the enlarged joints. After the liberation, the Party organization of Mulan hsien actively led the broad masses to improve the quality of the water. Owing to the interference of the counter-revolutionary line of "Worshipping things foreign and looking down on things indigenous" and "Paying attention to cure but neglecting prevention" of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, they placed their reliance completely on the professional well-drilling team. In five years 71 wells were drilled and more than 300,000 JMP spent, of which only 56 wells could be used. Still the quality of the water was very poor and the disease of enlarged joints could not be checked.

After the formation of the Mulan hsien revolutionary committee in 1967, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Vigorous action should be taken to prevent and cure endemic and other diseases among the people," the revolutionary committee went deeply among the people for investigation and study. Tungp'ing No. 1 production team of Tunghsing commune was a key area of the incidence of the enlarged joint disease. Yet of the 32 commune households in this production team of 191 people, none of the young people, except the two daughters of commune member Hsü Kuo-lung, suffered from enlarged joints. Five of the commune members suffering from enlarged joints who moved in from an outside area, after having stayed in the brigade for some time, found the symptoms of the disease greatly reduced. Lin Shu-ch'ang,

a cadre of this brigade had been suffering from enlarged joints since his teens. Twelve years after moving in and settling there, he grew strong and healthy, and did not look at all like a person who used to suffer from enlarged joints. The wife of Hu Chan-hsien, a poor commune member, was so seriously stricken with enlarged joints when she first arrived there that she could not even wash her own face. Now she was not only able to wash her face and comb her hair, but also able to take part in agricultural production and labor. What was the cause of that? We asked the masses to be our teachers and modestly learned from them. The reason for that was because the water used by the commune members of this brigade was first filtered through wood ash by the commune members themselves. It was because commune member Hsü Kuo-tung did not drink water filtered through wood ash that his two daughters had become afflicted with enlarged joints. Later, Hsü Kuo-tung learned his lesson and persevered in using water filtered through wood ash, and subsequent children born to him no longer suffered from enlarged joints. Facts have proved that filtering through wood ash can improve the quality of water and actually plays an important role in the prevention and treatment of enlarged joints.

The use of wood ash for filtering water is not only economical as well as practical but also simple and easy to do. The vast countryside has an inexhaustible supply of filtering materials. The method for filtering is to take some straws (bean stalk, wheat stalk or sorghum straw) and cook it by sprinkling water over it until it is turned into wood ash. The wood ash is then placed in a filter with holes at the bottom and used for water filtration. The water after filtration is free of obnoxious smell, clear and transparent, and rice cooked with it will have a sweet taste and be good to eat.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Take the ideas of the masses and concentrate them then go to the masses, persevere in the ideas and carry them through, so as to form correct ideas and leadership. Such is the basic method of leadership." The hsien revolutionary committee summed up the experience of Tungp'ing No. 1 production team of Tunghsing commune, and by adopting such forms as holding on-the-spot meetings, experience exchange meetings and organizing visits, popularized it in the whole jurisdiction of the hsien. One old poor peasant of Tungp'ing No. 1 production team in making a first-hand report used his own personal experience in using the method of filtering through wood ash to improve the quality of water for the prevention and treatment of enlarged joints. Thereupon a mass movement for improving the quality of drinking water for the revolution and for the future generations in every home was soon developed with vigor and vitality in the whole hsien. Of the 135 production brigades in the whole hsien, apart from 34 production brigades which are not affected, some 101 production brigades, 234 villages and more than 1,190 households after making improvement on drinking water have basically brought the enlarged joints disease under control, and no fresh incident has been reported.

In 1966 before the improvement of water in Tunghsing commune, some more than 3,800 people suffered from enlarged joints. Since the use of wood ash filtered water, the figure last year was reduced to 1,126. Yü Te-ch'un, a

commune member of T'uanchieh No. 2 production team of Hungch'i commune who suffered from enlarged joints before the improvement was made on the water, could only work slightly more than 100 days a year. Each morning upon getting up from bed, he would have to grab hold of the edge of his bed and walk around slowly several times before he could step out doors. Now, he is able to carry water, play basketball and has become a powerful worker. Han Ts'ai-hsia, a poor peasant commune member of over 60 in the same production team even as a child had suffered from enlarged joints, and all day long used to sit stupidly on the bed. Now she is able to carry a manure collecting basket and go out into the streets to collect manure.

People who wanted to move are no longer thinking of doing so, and those who have moved away are moving back. Children sent away to escape the effect of the water are now back at their parents' sides. In many of the farms, new carts and horses are acquired, new buildings are thrown up, the population is increasing and a vigorous scene of grasping revolution and stimulating production can be observed everywhere.

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The Enlarged Joints Disease Is Brought Under Control

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 16, 1971)

Under the illumination of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for health and with energetic assistance provided by the medical and health team of a certain unit of the PLA, the people of Antse hsien, on the basis of using medicine and drugs to cure the greater part of those suffering from enlarged joints and adopting the method of improving drinking water to guard against the disease, have brought the mass movement of prevention and treatment of enlarged joints to a new level.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." In the practice of universal investigation and treatment of enlarged joints, the medical and health team of a certain unit of the PLA and the scientific and technical personnel of such units as the Hereditary Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have gone deep into the incident areas, conscientiously summed up the experience of the masses in their struggle against the enlarged joint disease, and held penetrating discussions with various quarters on the cause of the disease. In the incident area of Hungmuyüan village of Hungmuyüan production brigade belonging to Yunglo commune, they received a revelation. This village has a total of eight households consisting of 26 people. The number of people suffering from enlarged joints amounts to 65 percent. Apart from the family of Shen Chin-shui, all the others are afflicted. In 1943 Shen Chin-shui fled from a famine outside to Hungmuyüan. For more than 20 years, he has maintained the practice of putting charcoal in the water container, and because of that his family of six has not been affected by enlarged joints. The fact has proved that drinking water could possibly have a direct bearing on the incident of enlarged joints.

In order to clarify this problem so that preventive measures could be adopted in a fundamental manner, the scientific and technical personnel in cooperation with the medical and health team of the PLA, have in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "All genuine knowledge originates in direct experience," repeatedly carried out comprehensive meticulous chemical analysis on the water supply and quality of the 408 villages in the whole hsien. They discovered a very great difference between the water of the stricken and disease-free areas: The mineral content of the drinking water in the stricken areas (that is, the amount of mineral in each cubic meter of water) and the content of some vital elements were much lower than that of disease-free areas. Analytical investigation proved that the placing of charcoal in the water container by Shen Chin-shui was extremely reasonable. They further realized that the deficiency of certain vital elements in the drinking water had been the main cause for enlarged joints.

Everything must be put to experiment. In accordance with the teachings of Chairman Mao, the medical and health team of a certain unit of the PLA and personnel engaged in medical and health work first established test points for "improving the water" in the four farms of Houkou, T'aoyüan,

and Hsinchiayao of Liushukou production brigade of Chishih commune. These four farms have a total population of 254 people. The drinking water they used comes from mountain springs and brooks as well as from creeks and gullies, and the number of people suffering from enlarged joints comes to about 28.9 percent with an annual incident rate of about 2 percent. After many repetitions, they changed the source of water supply to "medically adjustable filtration tanks" and storage wells. In these "medical adjustable filtration tanks" they have separately put in treatment medicine, charcoal, wood ash and goat manure ash. The water after filtration is then run into the storage wells. Chemical analyses have proved that the water from the four sources after passing through different methods of filtration has undergone a change, and the former deficiency in some vital elements has evidently decreased and fundamentally it has approached or reached the standard of that in disease-free areas. After using the new water for four months outstanding results have been registered by the commune members and the masses.

1. The disease outbreak has been completely brought under control. After improvement was carried out in the water, there has not been a single fresh case of enlarged joints reported at the four farms.

2. The gains of medical treatment are consolidated. Those who formerly showed improvement and those completely cured under the medical treatment, upon giving up medicine, have shown no sign of relapse, and of those who for various reasons had not continued taking medical treatment, some 29 of them upon taking the new water have shown marked improvement. Lü Shih-ying, a poor commune member of T'aoyüan, used to suffer seriously from enlarged joints. Her joints ached painfully, and she could not lift her arms or comb her hair. When she got up in the morning her limbs hurt so badly that she could hardly stand on the ground, and had to support and drag herself along the edge of the bed for a while before she could walk. Last year when undergoing medical treatment, she had to discontinue the treatment because she was expecting a child. Although there was an improvement in her condition, she was able to stretch her arms and the pain in the joints was less severe, still her legs hurt very badly, and when she got up in the morning, she still was unable to walk. After taking the new water for more than two months, her legs no longer hurt, and movements in the joints have become freer. She has become strong and even when she gets up in the morning she no longer has to drag herself along the bed.

Facts have also proved that improving the quality of water is a fundamental measure for preventing enlarged joints.

3. Improving the quality of water also promoted the prevention of other diseases. The water supply of these several villages historically has been jointly used by man and beast, which is very unhygienic. Aside from enlarged joints, epidemics of dysentry, enteritis and intestinal contagious diseases were more prevalent, and the yearly incident rate was about 10 percent. Since wells have been built and water filtered, the drinking water has changed from muddy to clear, from dirty to clean, and from bitter to sweet. The incidence of intestinal contagious diseases has also been greatly reduced, and in the past four months, only two cases have been reported.

In June this year, the CCP Antse hsien committee convened there an on-the-spot "water improvement" conference to popularize this experience. A mass prevention and treatment movement centering on "water improvement" was launched within the jurisdiction of the hsien. At present more than 600 localities in the hsien have made improvement in the quality of their water.

- The Correspondent Group of the CCP Antse Hsien Committee, Shansi Province

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BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Omanchu -- Tibetan Woman Bare-foot Doctor

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Nov. 23, 1971)

a group of tibetan bare-foot doctors seeking neither fame nor gain but working entirely in the interests of the emancipated serfs are maturing under the guidance of mao tsetung thought in the apa tibetan autonomous chou, szechwan province. one of them is omanchu.

in the old society, she began working as a shepherd for a landlord when she was only seven years old and suffered from untold exploitation and oppression. a new life began for her with the liberation. in may of 1965, the emancipated serfs showed their trust and hopes for omanchu by sending her to a medical training class run by the district. she made up her mind to master medical skill to serve the emancipated serfs.

she returned home after finishing the training class. the class had not lasted long and she did not have much medical knowledge. but she served the people enthusiastically with profound proletarian feelings. when she could not cure a disease, she would go to the district health centre or the county hospital for advice. through constant practice and study, she mastered the new method of acupuncture. this, plus the combined method of western and traditional chinese medicine, enabled her to deal with many common diseases. she was also able to help some patients who had been ill for a long time to return to their work posts after treatment.

omanchu defied hardships and fatigue and showed the spirit of serving the people whole-heartedly in handling cases. several children of tsekai people's commune came down with measles at the same time. this is a hilly area and the villages are far apart. the high mountains and steep slopes make travel very difficult. she had to climb mountains and walk between villages every day to treat the children. she walked a long distance one day and returned home after ten in the evening. she was going to bed when she remembered the child of a commune member of poor peasant origin whom she had not seen that day. it was drizzling and pitch dark. she would have to walk five kilometers along the slopes to reach the place. omanchu thought that to serve the people one must be whole-heartedly devoted to one's duty and never give way to difficulties. she immediately set off with her medical kit and a torch. she lost her way, for the torchlight failed because of the rain, and she found the village only after groping her way through the dense forest for a long time. when the anxious parents saw omanchu covered with mud and wet through, they were moved to tears. omanchu found that the child was having great difficulty in breathing because of phlegm. she sucked out the phlegm and gave it artificial respiration. but the case was complicated and the child had to be sent to hospital. it was still drizzling and they had to cover 10 kilometres of perilous path to the county hospital. without hesitation, omanchu carried the child to the hospital and looked after it for one and a half days. she did not leave until the child took a turn for the better.

an old poor peasant had kidney trouble last may. the brigade was fifteen kilometers away from the commune centre. omanchu climbed over the mountains to get there to treat the old man every day until he fully recovered after a month or so.

her revolutionary spirit in serving the people wholeheartedly won warm praise from the emancipated serfs. people elected her an activist in studying mao tsetung thought of the county, then of the region and szechwan province. yet omanchu has never become conceited about her achievements. when the press carried reports on the experience of poor and lower-middle peasants in some places in running cooperative medical service, she was inspired and immediately suggested that the commune do likewise. every commune member pays very little into a fund every year, and gets free treatment. omanchu travelled to all the brigades in the commune and nearly a hundred villages to propagate the advantages of the cooperative medical service as well as asking the emancipated serfs for guidance. she also collected prescriptions effective for some diseases and medicinal herbs. the cooperative medical service was welcomed and supported by the emancipated serfs. this medical service system was set up throughout the commune in 1969.

due to the remarkable improvement in medical service and hygiene, the health of the masses is steadily improving. revolution and production are going well throughout the commune.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT

Mass Scientific Experiments Successful in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 23, 1971)

more than 7,000 technical innovations and scientific research items were made by the talien industrial wagons plant and nine other factories in luta city of liaoning province, northeast china, from last year up to this september. in addition, over 800 pieces of equipment were produced. all this helped increase production and bring great changes to industrial enterprises.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees of the factories in recent years armed the masses with mao tsetung thought and led them in criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this has deepened the mass movement for technical innovations and scientific work.

the talien diesel engine plant has scored great achievements in designing and making innovations. the workers trial-produced three new-type diesel engines last year and completed 579 technical innovations. production was 20 per cent more than in 1969. the plant party committee then organized the workers to make a conscientious study of chairman mao's great teaching "in the fields

of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level." they carried out revolutionary mass criticism to eliminate the poisonous influence of idealist and metaphysical thinking spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this helped push ahead the movement for technical innovations and scientific work. the workers of the machine workshop produced boring machines by indigenous methods to equip itself and doubled its efficiency. veteran worker yu pei-lan and technician yu chiang broke with ideas of stagnation and made a highly efficient four-spindle multi-hole boring and reaming machine after working hard day and night under the guidance of chairman mao's philosophic thinking. in the first six months of this year, the plant completed more than 180 technical innovations, including 18 major ones. production in the first half of this year was 22 per cent above that of the corresponding 1970 period.

technical and scientific research groups composed of workers, cadres and technicians and scientific research groups jointly formed by plants, scientific research departments and users have been set up in many plants. the workers have rich practical experience, the scientific research departments are acquainted with technology and scientific information while the units which use the products are familiar with the quality of the products. by full democracy in technical matters, the groups have been able to pool the wisdom of all sides.

a rare metal is usually used in making the oxidization column, key equipment in extracting polyester material from petroleum by-products. this could not meet the demand of the rapid developing chemical fibre industry. before the cultural revolution, the luta synthetic fibre research institute had tried to replace the rare metal with other material. but it failed because the experimental work was confined to the laboratory and lacked cooperation from the plants and units which use the products. during the cultural revolution, scientific workers of the institute drew the lesson and, with the help of the technical innovations cooperative team of the city, carried out another experiment jointly with the talien acid-resistant pump plant and the talien potassium chlorate plant, one of the users. they overcame many difficulties to complete the experimental work and their concerted efforts contributed to the development of the country's chemical fibre industry. they summed up their experience and decided that the combination of plants, scientific research departments and users, that is, the combination of scientific research work with production, theory with practice, intellectuals with workers and designing and manufacturing with the use of the products, is all in the interest of consolidating and strengthening the political leadership of the proletariat over science and technology, of training proletarian technicians and of encouraging scientific experiments and practice to promote each other. this is an important way to promote scientific technology with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees of the factories encouraged the mass movement for technical innovations and scientific experiments, and paid attention to popularizing advanced experience. the scientific experiments promoted production. the mass movement developed in a deep-going way. chao wei, a technician

of the no. 2 metal workshop of the talien industrial wagons plant, and his workmates created a new technique that doubles efficiency. the workshop three-in-one combination group summed up their experience and reported on it to the whole plant. having learned the advanced experience, the no. one workshop applied it in producing small screws and heavy lead screws. efficiency rose six times. since last year, the plant has made 2,500 technical innovations and scientific research items all of which are being applied in raising production.

DESERT CONTROL

Northwest China Hsien Achieves New Success in Controlling Sand

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 24, 1971)

20 years of afforestation is checking the advance of deserts in minchin county in the northern part of the kansu corridor in northwest china. farmland is protected from encroaching sand and agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding and sideline production are all advancing in an area where over 95 per cent of the land is desert or alkaline soil.

before liberation, this county hemmed in on three sides by the tengri and patanchilin deserts, suffered from recurring sandstorms and drought. large tracts of farmland and even villages were buried by drifting sand. many working people had to flee famine or go begging.

the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants embarked on the road of collectivization after liberation in response to chairman mao's great call "get organized exclamation" they used their collective strength to plant trees for protection against wind and to fix sand dunes. the poor and lower-middle peasants in sushan township covered four big sand dunes near their farmland with clay. they planted drought-resistant grasses on and set trees around the dunes. as the vegetation grew, the dunes were stabilized, freeing more than 50 hectares of farmland from encroaching sand. the township's experience was rapidly popularized throughout the county.

during the upsurge of agricultural co-operation in 1956, the peasants launched a new campaign to tackle the sand by planting trees. the area afforested that year was double the total for the three preceding years. when people's communes were set up in 1958, the people summed up their experience in fighting sandstorms. they brought the advantages of the people's communes into full play and adopted effective measures to deal with drifting sand. the same year, the 17 people's communes that were hit hardest by sandstorms each set up a tree farm. these planted trees and grass to fix

sand dunes year in and year out. they built forest belts where shifting sand did the greatest harm. at the same time they planted auxilliary belts to link up the woods that had been planted around farmland, highways, reservoirs, irrigation ditches and villages. the commune members built a reservoir with a capacity of 70 million cubic metres in the desert to supply more water for the saplings and crops.

while sand control was well under way, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi ganged up with a handful of class enemies in 1962 to urge that some forests be managed on the basis of individual households and others cut down to increase the farm acreage. they wanted to sabotage the people's plan to control sand and demoralize them. but the people responded to chairman mao's great call "never forget class struggle". they struggled with determination against the class enemies' plot and persisted in their efforts to plant trees. that year, the hsinho and yanglu communes alone planted over 100 hectares to forest belts, changing a big tract of sandy waste into an oasis.

the commune members organized a mass campaign to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pacesetter in agriculture, at the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they relied on the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and speeded up their sand control project. the hsiehshui commune in the southwestern part of the county on the fringe of the desert has planted trees every year. the commune members have created some 3,000 hectares of forests and transformed 280 hectares of wasteland strewn with sand dunes. they have kept sandstorms under control and reclaimed 146 hectares of farmland from encroaching sand. with grain output increasing every year, the commune now has a grain surplus.

over the past two decades, the county has planted more than 100 small and big shelter belts totalling 850 kilometres in length and afforested more than 33,000 hectares. this is equal to two-fifteenths of a hectare of woods per head in the county. in addition, 3,400 kilometres of reed fences were set up to curb drifting sand, 1,800 hectares of waste strewn with sand dunes transformed and 133,000 hectares of sandy waste enclosed for growing grass.

the shelter belts control drifting sand, improve the climate and help the people develop farming, livestock raising and sideline production. the county's total grain output this year was more than double that of 1949. the number of draught animals has reached 80,000 head. the former dreary desert area is now prosperous socialist countryside.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Enver Hoxha Thanks CPC Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tsetung for Greetings on APL 6th Congress and 30th Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1971)

comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, sent a message on november 18 to the central committee of the communist party of china and comrade mao tsetung, thanking the central committee of the communist party of china for its ardent and fraternal greetings to the a.p.l. on the triumphant opening and conclusion of the sixth congress and the 30th anniversary of the albanian party of labour. the message reads in full as follows:

peking

the central committee of the communist party of china

dear comrade mao tsetung,

dear comrades:

on behalf of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the albanian communists and the entire albanian people and in my own name, i extend to you heartfelt thanks for your ardent and fraternal greetings and sincere revolutionary wishes to us on the triumphant opening and conclusion of the sixth congress of our party and the 30th anniversary of the founding of our party.

the high appraisal of the albanian party of labour by the glorious communist party of china is an expression of proletarian internationalism, an expression of the unbreakable militant friendship founded between our two parties and two peoples in the raging flames of joint struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionism and the reactionaries of every description, and in the struggle in socialist construction. your messages of greetings are a tremendous support and encouragement to the albanian communists and people who have been mobilized as never before for the implementation of the historic resolutions of the sixth congress and are working with redoubled efforts in socialist construction and for further strengthening the great militant friendship and marxist-leninist unity with the glorious communist party of china and the talented chinese people.

dear comrades, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to wish the fraternal communist party of china and the fraternal chinese people greater, new successes in the valiant struggle for the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise

leadership of comrade mao tsetung, the great marxist-leninist and the most esteemed and dearest friend of our people.

enver hoxha

first secretary of the central committee
of the albanian party of labour
november 18, 1971
tirana

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1971)

the austrian economic delegation led by rudolf seidl, vice-chairman of the austrian federal economic chamber, and f.j. haslinger, chairman of the china committee of the association of austrian industrialists, left peking for home by air this afternoon.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned li chuan, sung ke-chiang and others. hans thalberg, austrian ambassador to china, was also present.

during its stay in peking, the delegation held talks with the china council for the promotion of international trade, conducted trade negotiations with various national import and export corporations and visited the palace/ museum, the great wall and the ming tombs.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Wang Kuo-chuan Meets and Fetes Delegation of Economic Commission of Belgium-China Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1971)

wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and feted the delegation of the economic commission of the belgium-china association. present were the commission's president dr. charles roger, vice-president dalmann and secretary general relecom, and other members of the delegation. the two sides had a cordial conversation on developing the friendly relations between the people of china and belgium.

also present were leading members of organizations concerned including wang wen-lin and hu hung-fan.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Government Representative and Deputy Representative Leave Peking for Burundi to Attend National Day Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1971)

yang chieh, chinese government representative and minister of communications, and ho kung-kai, deputy government representative and deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs, left here for bujumbura by air today to attend the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the republic of burundi at the invitation of the government of the republic of burundi.

they were seen off at the airport by han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, pan yu-hung and kuo lu, leading members of the ministry of communications, and ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

CAMBODIA

RGNUC Foreign Minister Sarin Chhak Leaves Peking for Tanzania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1971)

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, left here for tanzania by air today to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of tanganyika on invitation.

he was seen off at the airport by ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the r.g.n.u.c. and the national united front of cambodia, and thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol, chea san and thiounn prasith, ministers, and van piny, vice-minister, of the r.g.n.u.c., penn nhach, secretary general of the cambodian ministry of foreign affairs, and diplomatic officials of the cambodian embassy in peking.

present were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, liu chun, director of the asian affairs department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs and kang mao-cnao, chinese ambassador to cambodia.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and diplomatic officials of the tanzarian embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea Gives Performance in Wuhan

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Nov. 23, 1971)

the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea gave its premiere of the revolutionary opera "the sea of blood" in wuhan yesterday evening. it was warmly welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

attending the performance were leading members of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, the wuhan units of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. hupeh provincial command, the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned, including kung ching-teh, chiang yi, pan chen-wu, hsin chun-chien, wang pu-ching, chu yeh-kuei and han ning-fu.

prior to the performance, kung ching-teh, chiang yi, pan chen-wu and other chinese comrades met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with leader of the opera troupe sin in ha, deputy leaders kim hyong won (political) and chong chun hwan (art) and other korean comrades-in-arms.

also attending the performance was li gyong su, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china, who came to wuhan together with the opera troupe.

the performance drew round after round of warm applause from the audience. at the end of the performance, the whole audience stood up and joined the korean comrades-in-arms in singing the korean revolutionary song "song of general kim il sung" in praise of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the chinese revolutionary song "the east is red" in praise of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. kung ching-teh, chiang yi, pan chen-wu and others mounted the stage to cordially shake hands with the korean artistes and presented them with a basket of flowers, warmly congratulating them on their successful performance.

the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea arrived in wuhan from shaoshan by special train on the morning of november 20. on their arrival, the korean comrades-in-arms were accorded a warm welcome by leading members of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned, and more than 1,000 revolutionary literary and art workers and revolutionary people.

the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms that evening. the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea. pan chen-wu, secretary of the hupeh provincial committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee and deputy political

commissar of the p.l.a. wuhan units, and sin in ha, leader of the troupe, made warmly-worded speeches at the banquet.

comrade pan chen-wu warmly praised the heroic korean people who, under the wise leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung and the workers' party of korea, made brilliant achievements in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and in the socialist revolution and construction.

he pointed out: the democratic people's republic of korea, towering in the east, has become a strong bulwark in the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

he said: the friendly performance tour by the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea in our province has provided the people and revolutionary literary and art workers of the province with a good opportunity to learn from the korean comrades-in-arms, and will certainly contribute to enhancing the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of the two countries and promoting cultural exchanges between the two countries.

comrade pan chen-wu stressed: the blood-sealed militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the people of our two countries, forged in the long struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. they are long tested and unbreakable. in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, we will always unite, fight and win victory together with the fraternal korean people.

in his speech, troupe leader sin in ha said: we are very glad to see that the chinese labouring people and their literary and art workers, under the wise leadership of the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung, have smashed the scheme of the revisionists for a capitalist restoration and won brilliant victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. we see the achievements made in creating modern revolutionary peking operas and dance drama. we extend our warm congratulations.

he continued: at present, the korean people and their literary and art workers, under the wise leadership of the 40 million korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and in line with the programmatic tasks he put forward at the fifth congress of the korean workers' party, have started a high-tide of revolution on all fronts in order to achieve complete triumph of socialism and an independent unification of the fatherland and, at the same time, they are making preparations against war so as to smash any enemy aggression at a moment's notice.

sin in ha stressed: the militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples and the literary and art workers of korea and china in the flames of arduous revolutionary struggle, have been founded and fostered by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung; they are unbreakable by whatever force and are increasingly demonstrating their great vitality.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Leading Chinese and Vietnamese Party and Government Comrades Continue Talks in Cordial, Friendly Atmosphere

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1971)

leading chinese and vietnamese party and government comrades continued their talks today in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the vietnamese side were: comrade pham van dong, leader of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam; members of the delegation: comrades nguyen duy trinh, tran quy hai, ly ban, ngo thuyen and nguyen co thach; staff members of the delegation: comrades luu van loi, hoang bao son, hoang quoc dung, tran hoan and nguyen lung; and diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking: comrades nguyen tien, tan phong and ho nan.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: comrades chou en-lai, yen chien-ying, li hsien-nien, keng piao, han nien-lung, li chiang, nan tsung-cheng, wang yu-ping, yuan hua-ping and lu wei-chao; and staff members: comrades liang feng, chang ching and lien cheng-pao.

Peking Mass Rally Warmly Welcomes DRVN Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1971)

more than 10,000 people in the capital gatnered at a grand rally here this afternoon to give a warm welcome to the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by premier pham van dong.

the rally was held in the magnificent great hall of the people. on the rostrum hung the national flags of viet nam and china. huge streamers read: "firmly support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam exclamation"

workers, members of people's communes, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, militiamen, red guards and cadres attended the rally in high spirits and gave a most exuberant welcome to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the front line of anti-u.s. struggle. they warmly hailed the great victories of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, warmly hailed the great victories of the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and expressed firm, all-out support to the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos in carrying their war to complete victory.

seated on the rostrum were:

comrade pham van dong, leader of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam; comrades nguyen duy trinh, tran quy hai, ly ban, ngo thuyen and nguyen co thach, members of the delegation; and comrades luu van loi, hoang bao son, ngo dien, nguyen ngoc uyen, nguyen van ly, hoang quoc dung, nguyen the khanh, dinh van tram, hoang nghia khanh and tran hoan, staff members of the delegation;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china;

nguyen tien, le quang tuong, nguyen dong and his wife, and le tuan, diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior of cambodia, and thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and chea san, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

leading comrades from the chinese party and government chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, kuo mo-jo, wu teh, keng piao, chang tsai-chien and han nien-lung attended the rally.

the rally was sponsored by the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china and the peking municipal revolutionary committee. comrade wu teh, second secretary of the municipal party committee and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, presided over it.

the rally began with the band playing the national anthems of viet nam and china. premier chou en-lai and premier pham van dong made heart-warming speeches at the rally. (the full text of the speeches to be released separately.)

the speeches by premier chou en-lai and premier pham van dong, which were imbued with revolutionary friendship and militant unity, drew round after round of warm, thunderous applause. after their speeches, the leading chinese and vietnamese party and government comrades cordially shook hands and warmly embraced each other, demonstrating the revolutionary friendship of the people of china and viet nam "who are both comrades and brothers". the rally and the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation exchanged silk banners, which are inscribed respectively: "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam exclamation" and "the great friendship and militant unity of the vietnamese and chinese people is evergreen exclamation"

after the banners were exchanged, the hall resounded with the shouting of the slogans: "learn from the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "salute to the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "the vietnamese people are sure to win exclamation the three indochinese peoples are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to fail exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

the rally ended amid the powerful strains of "the internationale".

attending the rally were all the diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. and r.s.v.n. embassies in peking and other vietnamese comrades in peking as well as cambodian and laotian friends in the chinese capital.

diplomatic envoys of various countries were present.

also present were leading members of various chinese organizations concerned chang chih-ming, tien wei-hsin, wu jui-lin, tsao li-huai, huang tso-chen, li chiang, liu ta-yu, wang kuo-chuan, wang yu-ping and yuan hua-ping; representatives of workers wang ching-ju and fu wen-chi; combat heroes hsu heng-lu and mao yung-nien; representatives of red guards ke lei and ma erh-en; and representative of the china-viet nam friendship commune li chiu-ling.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by premier chou en-lai today at the peking mass rally welcoming the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade premier pham van dong,

respected comrade vice-premier nguyen duy trinh,

respected comrades on the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrades and friends,

today, we people of the capital are holding this grand rally here with great joy to welcome our comrades-in-arms who have come from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. aggression. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, i express once again our warmest welcome to comrade premier pham van dong, comrade vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and all other comrades on the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam has come to china for a friendly visit in an excellent situation in which the vietnamese people have won successive victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. you have brought with you happy tidings of victory from the front, valuable experience of resisting the u.s. aggressors and the profound friendship of the fraternal vietnamese people for the chinese people, which are an immense encouragement and support to the chinese

people in the great rear area. we express to you our sincere gratitude and high respect.

the vietnamese people are a great people with an anti-imperialist revolutionary tradition. for half a century, the heroic vietnamese people, under the wise leadership of their respected and beloved president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party, waged long and unremitting struggles for the independence of their fatherland and the liberation of their nation, and finally defeated the aggression by french colonialism and japanese militarism and founded the democratic republic of viet nam, the first socialist state in southeast asia. in the past decade and more, the heroic vietnamese people, in the face of the rabid aggression by u.s. imperialism, have unfolded a people's war and engaged in a valiant struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys under extremely difficult conditions and with dauntless revolutionary mettle, launched active offensives on the political and diplomatic fronts and have won brilliant victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is the fiercest and most protracted of the wars against aggression after world war ii. in order to realize its wild design of perpetuating its forcible occupation of south viet nam, dividing viet nam and further committing aggression against other asian countries, u.s. imperialism completely tore up the geneva agreements and launched the most barbarous war of aggression against viet nam. it has thrown onto the south viet nam battlefield over 600,000 u.s. aggressor troops and vassal troops, armed over 700,000 puppet troops, spent 300,000 million u.s. dollars, employed 5 thousand aircraft, transferred there large numbers of naval vessels from the seventh fleet and even some from the sixth fleet far away in the mediterranean sea, used all kinds of lethal weapons including toxic chemicals and has even threatened to use the atom bomb. the tonnage of bombs it has dropped on viet nam exceeds that of all the bombs dropped in world war ii. it has brutally slaughtered south vietnamese people by resorting to such counter-revolutionary strategies and tactics as "special warfare", "local warfare", "pacification" plan and "mopping-up" campaigns. the towering crimes it committed in viet nam have surpassed those perpetrated by japanese militarism in the old days under the "policy of burning all, killing all and looting all". however, far from cowing the heroic south vietnamese people, all these attempts on the part of u.s. imperialism have ended in ignominious defeat under the heavy blows of the south vietnamese people.

with a fighting spirit of unparalleled tenacity, the heroic north vietnamese people have victoriously combatted the u.s. aggressors' naval and air raids and bombings and stood up to severe tests. maintaining high vigilance and being combat ready at all times, they are determined to smash any new military adventure of the u.s. aggressors. adhering to the policy of self-reliance and arduous struggle and engaging in fighting and production simultaneously, they have achieved great successes in socialist economic construction and the building of national defence. not long ago, when north viet nam was hit

by the heaviest floods in the past hundred years, the heroic north vietnamese army and people, uniting as one and defying all difficulties, rapidly overcame this serious natural disaster. the socialist north viet nam is not only the powerful rear area for supporting and assisting their kinsmen in the south, but has made tremendous internationalist contributions in supporting and assisting the struggle of the fraternal laotian and cambodian peoples.

by their great victories in the war against aggression, the vietnamese people have set a brilliant example of a small nation defeating a big, and a weak nation defeating a strong. the vietnamese people's valiant struggle has pinned down and weakened the u.s. imperialist forces of aggression and upset the u.s. counter-revolutionary global strategy, thus making important contributions to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the people of the whole world. your victories have greatly inspired and supported the chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world. your revolutionary spirit and your rich experience in the struggle against u.s. imperialism merit conscientious study by the people of china and the whole world. the chinese people warmly hail the great victories of you vietnamese people and sincerely wish you new and still greater victories in your future struggle.

at present, the revolutionary situation in indochina is unprecedentedly fine. since the beginning of this year, the heroic peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia, holding high the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples and uniting closely and coordinating their operations, have launched fierce offensives on various battlefronts and won a series of major victories of strategic significance. through the earth-shaking highway 9 and khe sanh campaigns and the operations in the eastern part of cambodia, and through the battles contending for the plain of jars and the boloven plateau, and the large-scale anti-"mopping-up" campaigns in the tay ngyen mountainous area and on the nam bo plain and other operations, the people of the three indochinese countries have dealt heavy blows to the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys, turning the balance of forces between the enemy and the indochinese peoples even more in favour of the latter. of late, inspiring news of victory have reached here from the battlefield along highway 6 in cambodia. the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia took the initiative to launch attacks and annihilated large numbers of enemy effectives, winning splendid victories. now the revolutionary armed forces of the people of the three indochinese countries are growing in strength through fighting, the united front against u.s. aggression is steadily expanding and the liberated areas are being further consolidated and developed. in contrast, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are in a passive position of having to receive blows everywhere and, riddled with contradictions and thrown into utter chaos, they are confronted with a series of insurmountable deep crises. the development of the situation indisputably proves that the complete victory of the three indochinese peoples and the total defeat of the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys are both inevitable trends and that the

people's revolutionary war will eventually triumph over the imperialist war of aggression -- this is a law of history which no force on earth can alter.

like all reactionary forces, u.s. imperialism, proceeding from its idealist conception of history, invariably makes a wrong appraisal of the situation. although it has suffered disastrous defeats on the battlefield, it is still putting up a death-bed struggle by energetically employing the counter-revolutionary dual tactics. under the strong pressure of the people of the world including the american people, the u.s. government cannot but withdraw some of the u,s. aggressor troops. it is trumpeting about a negotiated settlement of the viet nam question and about bringing peace to viet nam and indochina, but up to now it refuses to make a reply to the seven-point peace proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. what is more, it is continuing to play the trick of troop withdrawal by instalments, and energetically bolstering the puppet clique in saigon, in a vain attempt to prolong and intensify the war of aggression by recourse to the "vietnamization" programme, so as to retain the u.s. positions of aggression in south viet nam. for similar purposes, the u.s. government is also pushing hard the "nixon doctrine" in cambodia and laos, and carrying out the so-called "khmerization" and "laotianization" programmes. however, all these attempts of the united states are futile. the so-called "vietnamization", "khmerization" and "laotianization" are nothing new. to put it bluntly, they are the old tactic for the united states to supply the money, guns and advisers and for the puppets to provide the men to fight for the united states. over two decades ago, the united states pushed "chinesization" in china, by arming over 5 million troops of the chiang kai-shek clique and provoking the all-round civil war, which only ended up in notorious fiasco. this is also the tactic the u.s. aggressors used in south viet nam in the beginning which they called "special warfare", and it very soon flopped in face of the valiant war of resistance of the vietnamese people. now the u.s. aggressors have once again picked up this long bankrupt tactic since even the direct action of hundreds of thousands of their own troops has failed to work. this only serves to expose their inherent weakness and utterly helpless predicament, and absolutely cannot save them from their doomed failure. today, the initiative on the battlefield is already in the hands of the vietnamese and indochinese peoples, and time is on the side of the indochinese peoples. conclusions have long since been made by facts as to who is stronger, the vietnamese people or the nguyen van thieu puppet clique, the cambodian people or the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique, the laotian people or the laotian rightist clique. the vain attempt of relying on a handful of scum of a nation to prolong the war will only subject u.s. imperialism to even more disastrous defeats.

the indochina question is a question of u.s. aggression versus the indochinese people's resistance to aggression. the war in indochina was caused by u.s. aggression, and it will end only with the united

states stopping its aggression. the indochina question can be settled only if the united states withdraws all its aggressor troops and vassal troops from south viet nam and the whole of indochina and totally ceases supporting the puppet cliques so that the indochinese peoples may settle their own internal affairs independently and free from foreign interference. in this connection, the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the four-point proposition of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the seven-point peace proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the five-point political solution put forward by the laotian patriotic front, the five-point declaration of the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the political programme of the national united front of cambodia have set forth explicit propositions for settling the questions of viet nam, laos and cambodia. these propositions advanced by the indochinese peoples to safeguard their basic national rights are entirely just and reasonable, and they provide the correct ways for the settlement of the questions of viet nam, laos and cambodia. the chinese government and people express the most resolute support for them. the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos are the masters of indochina, you, and you alone, are entitled to decide the affairs of your respective countries. we are deeply convinced that the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia, who have taken their destiny into their own hands, are invincible. their sacred national aspirations will certainly be realized.

comrades and friends,

at present the struggle of the people of the whole world against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys has developed on a still greater scale. the peoples of korea, japan, china and other asian countries are waging a resolute and powerful struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. the palestinian and other arab peoples are overcoming many difficulties and persevering in their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors. the national liberation movements of the asian, african and latin american peoples are mounting continuously. the revolutionary mass movements of the peoples in europe, north america and oceania are developing vigorously. an increasing number of small and medium countries are uniting in various ways to oppose the power politics practised by the superpowers. the aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying perpetrated by u.s. imperialism all over the world have stimulated the further awakening of the people of the world and roused more and more countries and peoples to resistance. under the vehement pounding of the revolutionary tides throughout the world, the once overweening u.s. imperialism is daily on the decline, its hegemonic position in the capitalist world has been shaken to its very foundation, and it is finding things tougher and tougher.

recently, the general assembly of the united nations has adopted by an overwhelming majority the

resolution for the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all the organizations related to it. the government of the people's republic of china has already sent its delegation to attend the u.n. general assembly. this marks the bankruptcy of the u.s. government's 22-year old policy of obdurately being hostile to, isolating and blockading the chinese people in disregard of the desire of the people of the world; it also marks the defeat of the u.s. imperialist hegemony in manipulating the united nations and monopolizing international affairs since world war ii. it is a victory for chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and a common victory for the people all over the world. this victory is the outcome of the long struggles of the chinese people and the people of the world against u.s. imperialism, and particularly it is inseparable from the great victories of the peoples of viet nam and other indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. i would like to take this opportunity to express once again our thanks to albania, algeria and the 21 other sponsor countries, to all the friendly countries which supported the resolution in the united nations, and to the peoples of viet nam, cambodia, laos and all other peoples persevering in the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this great historical trend is irresistible. not reconciled to its defeat, imperialism is bound to continue to make troubles. the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must maintain vigilance and get prepared against it. but, no matter how desperate imperialism may be, it cannot change the course of progress of human history. united further and persevering in struggle, the people of the whole world can certainly defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their lackeys. the chinese government and people will, as always, stand together with the people of the whole world and jointly fight against the imperialist policies of aggression and war through to the end.

comrades and friends,

china and viet nam are intimate fraternal neighbours, and there is a long-standing traditional friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples. for about half a century, our two parties and two peoples, sharing weal and woe and going through thick and thin together, have helped each other and fought shoulder to shoulder for a common revolutionary objective, and thus forged a profound friendship between us. since the independence and liberation of our countries, we have supported each other and fought in unity in our common struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and cooperated with each other and advanced together in socialist construction so that the friendly relations between our two parties and between our two countries have entered a new stage. the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the parties and peoples of

china and viet nam have been forged and developed in the course of long revolutionary struggles and represent revolutionary sentiments of "comrades and brothers". they are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. they can stand tests, and no one on earth can undermine them.

the chinese people have always cherished profound proletarian feelings for the fraternal vietnamese and indochinese peoples. the chinese people have boundless admiration for the heroic feats performed by the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. wiping out enemies in heroic, bloody battles at the front, you are rendering powerful support to china's socialist revolution and socialist construction, and this the chinese people will never forget. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area". we will firmly follow chairman mao's teaching, fulfil our internationalist duty and exert all our efforts to support and assist the vietnamese and indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. if this was not done, it would be a betrayal of internationalism. the three peoples of indochina resolve to fight to the end till not a single u.s. aggressor remains on the soil of their fatherlands; the chinese people are determined to support you to the end, until you win complete victory. we are ready to take all possible measures, not flinching even from the greatest national sacrifices. no matter what happens in the world, this firm stand of ours is unshakable. the peoples of china and viet nam, cambodia and laos have always united together, fought together and won victory together in our long common struggle, and in the days to come we will forever unite together, fight together, and win victory together exclamation

the vietnamese people are sure to win exclamation the three peoples of indochina are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation

long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese peoples exclamation

Premier Pham Van Dong's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by premier pham van dong today at the peking mass rally welcoming the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

other respected leading comrades of the chinese party and state,

reslected comrade wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee,

respected mr. ieng sary, representative of the resistance movement inside cambodia and other comrades-in-arms from cambodia and laos,

respected comrades and friends on the diplomatic corps,

dear comrades and friends,

from the moment we set our foot on your great land, we have been living in an atmosphere permeated with profound fraternal friendship, which manifests the chinese people's profound sentiments for all the compatriots and fighters of our country who, overcoming all difficulties and hardships, are determined to defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors and build up successfully socialism in the north. today, we once again have the opportunity to joyously gather together with the representatives of the masses of the people in the capital of peking at this grand rally overflowing with friendship; we would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to you for the most enthusiastic and grand reception and sincerely thank comrade chou en-lai for his speech expressing profound sentiments of friendship for our country and people and for our revolutionary cause.

first of all, we convey with great pleasure the profound feelings, deep thanks and the salute of militant solidarity of the vietnamese people, of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to venerated and beloved chairman mao tsetung, to the central committee of the communist party of china, to the government of the people's republic of china and to the fraternal chinese people.

dear comrades and friends,

under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by their great leader chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people have waged a staunch and valiant struggle, and carried on industrious and creative work with the spirit of toppling the mountains and draining the seas, winning great victories in their glorious revolutionary cause.

the chinese people, through protracted revolutionary struggles filled with hardships and

sacrifices and remarkable feats, smashed the brutal reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, liberated the entire mainland of china and founded the people's republic of china, thus ushering in a new era -- an era in which the chinese people have stood up and mastered their own destiny; an era of independence, freedom and socialism in china. the success of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china which has a quarter of the world population was an event of great significance in the world revolution. it dealt a mortal blow to imperialism and tipped the balance of forces completely in favour of socialism, and greatly inspired the national liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america.

the founding of the people's republic of china ushered in a new era, the era of the unification of china in which the chinese people of different nationalities live harmoniously together and work in a concerted effort to build up a strong and prosperous motherland. on the basis of the liberation and vigorous development of the productive forces and the daily consolidation of the new relations of production, the chinese people, going all out in unity and displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, have built their lovely motherland into a prosperous socialist state with modern industry, developed agriculture, strong national defence and advanced culture, science and technology.

starting as a backward agricultural country with a weak industrial basis, china has rapidly built up a comprehensive industry, including an industrial system which combines industries under the central government with local industries and comprises the most advanced industries and many modernized departments, and which are turning out almost all the machinery and equipment for the national economy and high-quality consumer goods. working unremittingly and valiantly, the chinese people and working class are developing the existing industrial bases, building many new industrial areas throughout the country, energetically tapping the infinitely rich natural resources of their country and, giving full play to their industrious labour force and creative spirit, have performed many miracles. all this presents an inspiring picture. at present, all the industrial enterprises, from the central to different local levels, are learning conscientiously from taching, the red banner on the industrial production front, and striving to reach advanced world standards through arduous struggle.

the chinese people are making steady progress in agricultural production, making rational arrangements for diversified undertakings over the vast expanse of their own land. china is continuing to devote immense efforts to water conservancy work and constantly strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture, and has gradually curbed and overcome natural disasters. china has gathered in good grain harvests for ten years on end. marked increases have also been registered in the output of cotton, oil-bearing and other industrial crops. china has changed from a country whose people before liberation struggled year long

on the verge of starvation into one which today not only has enough grain to feed her 700 million population but also some surplus for aid to fraternal and friendly countries. the state of affairs of transporting food grains from the south to the north which lasted for many years has been fundamentally altered. this is a most significant change unheard of in chinese history. it is an outstanding evidence of the mighty strength of the over 500 million chinese peasants who are organized in people's communes and advancing along the road of collectivization. learning conscientiously from tachai, the red banner on the agricultural front, they are surmounting all difficulties and changing the face of their homeland, resolved to promote the further development of china's agriculture and win increasingly great successes.

china has successfully tested atom bombs, hydrogen bombs and missiles with nuclear war heads one after another within a short span of time.. and just recently, she has successfully carried out anotner nuclear test. these achievements have strengthened the defence capabilities of the people's republic of china. they are the brilliant manifestations of the wisdom and creative talents of the chinese people. the successful launching of china's man-made earth satellites is an outstanding victory, which marks her new progress in the field of space science and technology.

in the field of science and technology, the chinese people attach great importance to combining traditional achievements with the most up-to-date scientific knowledge, just as they have combined traditional chinese medicine with western medicine, thereby opening up boundless vistas of development in this field.

on the basis of an all-round, steady and powerful development of the national economy, the living standards of the chinese people are improving daily, the domestic market is becoming ever more prosperous and foreign trade ever expanding. the kwangchow export commodities trade fair is attracting more and more guests from all parts of the globe every year by its ever more varied and numerous commodities fresh in style and rich in national characteristics. it is a lively reflection of the new features and constant progress of the socialist economy of the people's republic of china.

while greatly promoting economic development, china is giving great attention to progress in the fields of culture, art and education, raising the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle of the people and bringing up a new generation of working people with socialist political consciousness, culture and technique and serving the people and the motherland heart and soul.

in a fairly short historical period, the chinese people have already won outstanding achievements, leaving behind forever the semi-feudal and semi-colonial old china which was both poor and blank, and building up a new socialist china. this eloquently and strikingly demonstrates the superiority of socialism, which has brought about the

regeneration of the people from a life of darkness, made them the true masters of their own life, wiped out poverty and backwardness once and for all and started the scaling of new heights in the history of human civilization.

the people's republic of china, born and growing up in the high tide of the world revolution, has made important contributions to the strengthening of the forces of socialism and made positive contributions to the unfolding by the people of the world of a continuous, converging attack on imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the united states.

the chinese people are close friends of the oppressed nations of asia, africa and latin america, like whom they suffered in the past from aggression and enslavement by imperialism and colonialism, they have consistently supported and helped them in the struggles for their own liberation, the defence of national independence and the building of a new life. as the initiator of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, the people's republic of china is carrying on a vigorous struggle in defence of peace in asia and the world. the standing of the people's republic of china and the role played by her in the international arena is being steadily enhanced.

the adoption at the 26th session of the united nations general assembly of the resolution restoring to the people's republic of china all her legitimate rights in the united nations and expelling the chiang kai-shek clique from this organization is a reflection of the irresistible tide of history and is a victory for the unremitting struggle of the chinese people as well as a victory of the people of the world and marks a heavy defeat to the u.s. imperialist attempt to encircle china.

the vietnamese people warmly congratulate the people's republic of china on her victory in the united nations and firmly support the struggle of the chinese people for the recovery of taiwan, an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china.

the vietnamese people highly rejoice at the great victories won by the fraternal chinese people and look upon them as a strong encouragement to their own revolutionary cause and sincerely wish that the chinese people, united around their venerated and beloved chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the chinese communist party, will score new and even more brilliant victories in fulfilling their fourth five-year plan (1971-1975), in their whole cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, and will play their due great role in the contemporary world.

the vietnamese people have always conscientiously studied the rich experience of the chinese people in their unremitting revolutionary struggles, in their fight for liberation and in their cause of socialist construction.

the vietnamese people are deeply convinced that the chinese people, who are armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought and have a glorious

revolutionary tradition, great determination and creative power and who many thousand years ago created a unique and resplendent civilization, will certainly be able, under the glorious banner of the glorious chinese communist party, to build china into a powerful socialist state and play an influential, positive role in the revolutionary cause of the people of the world.

comrades and friends,

the revolutionary cause of the vietnamese people is armed with marxism-leninism, the great thinking of the present era, and began with the activities of our party which was founded, organized and educated by great president ho chi minh. 15 years after the founding of our party, in the favourable international situation prevailing at the time, the vietnamese people rose in an armed uprising, overthrew the rule of japanese militarism and french colonialism, won the brilliant victory of the august revolution and established the democratic republic of viet nam, the first worker-peasant state in vietnamese history, thus ushering in a new era for the vietnamese people. this is an epic chapter in the history of the vietnamese nation, which makes every vietnamese feel proud, heightens their spirit and strengthens their firm will to march forward and defend the fruits of the revolution and at the same time carry steadily forward the revolutionary cause of viet nam.

but then the french colonialists made a comeback first invading the south and then encroaching on the north step by step, attempting to reestablish their past rule.

thus the war of resistance against french colonialism broke out exclamation

this was a protracted, arduous and inevitably victorious people's war which started with clubs and ended with the great victory of dien bien phu which shook the world old-typed colonialist system.

the great victory of dien bien phu led to the convening of the 1954 geneva conference and the signing of the geneva agreements. these agreements recognized the basic national rights of the vietnamese people to independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. the 1954 geneva agreements stipulated that two years after the signing of the agreements, that is in july 1956, general elections must be held to reunify viet nam.

but u.s. imperialism flagrantly violated the geneva agreements which it undertook to respect. it launched massive intervention in south viet nam, fostered the ngo dinh diem lackey regime, attempting to turn south viet nam into a new-type colony and military base of the united states and sabotage the cause of reunification of viet nam, and thus to perpetuate the division of our fatherland.

the vietnamese people again rose in a struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. this has been a long, a most fierce and most heroic and glorious people's war. this battle of far-reaching international significance has made

its most active contribution to the present-day cause of revolutionary struggle.

in recalling the past ten and more years of battle, people can see clearly that every step taken by the u.s. imperialist aggressors to escalate the war, its every step to intensify and expand the war, have prompted the vietnamese people to score further remarkable developments of their people's war and thus to win ever greater victories. among these victories there was the movement of "simultaneous uprisings" in 1959, which shook the ngo dinh diem puppet regime in the south vietnamese countryside. there was the disastrous defeat of the "special war" of u.s. imperialism by the end of 1964, which is clearly borne out in the secret pentagon documents. there was the resounding tet victory of mau than lunar year (in the early spring of 1968), which marked the defeat of the local war strategy of the u.s. government and compelled it to stop unconditionally its war of destruction against the democratic republic of viet nam. and there are the victories which gradually brought to bankruptcy the programme for "vietnamizing" the war and particularly the victories since the beginning of 1971.

in this long and fierce struggle, we can discern two trends in this war of aggression by u.s. imperialism:

the first is that it frantically escalated the war in a vain attempt to win military victory. it escalated the war a rung higher each time it met with a defeat, until the top, turning this war into a large-scale u.s. war, bringing into south viet nam a u.s. expeditionary army, over 500 thousand strong including well-equipped, modernized crack units, and tens of thousands of mercenary troops of u.s. allies and vassal countries. at the same time, it mobilized the seventh fleet and its air and naval forces based in thailand and other southeast asian areas and in the pacific to launch a large-scale war against the democratic republic of viet nam.

it must be emphatically pointed out that under the u.s. instruction, many u.s. aircraft are carrying out bombing against the indochinese countries using thailand as their base, and more and more troops of thailand have been sent to commit aggression against laos.

obviously, in mobilizing large political, military, economic and financial forces, the united states attempted to defeat the south vietnamese people's war of liberation and destroy the democratic republic of viet nam, that is to say, to achieve military success. however, it has met with disastrous defeats. the tet general offensive and uprisings of mau than lunar year (in early spring 1968) gave the enemy a crushing blow, smashed its wild design, shook u.s. public opinion and caused great repercussions throughout the world. the nixon government pushed the "local" war to a peak, but it was defeated. therefore, it had to turn to the other trend. while being compelled to bring u.s. troops home gradually and reduce the losses caused by the war to suit u.s. capabilities and appease public opinion, it still continues and even intensifies and enlarges the war of aggression, desperately carries out u.s. neo-colonialism in south viet nam and at the same time extends its war of aggression to cambodia

and laos. such is the essence of the policy of "vietnamizing" the war and the "nixon doctrine". people now see clearly that the "vietnamization" of the war in no way means ending the aggression war and seeking peace, as president nixon has constantly trumpeted, but to "ize" the war into one fought under the u.s. command and very strong u.s. aid by "using vietnamese to fight vietnamese" and "using indochinese to fight indochinese", in an attempt to "change the colour of the skin of the bodies". the "vietnamization" of the war is a product of a losing position. it contains in itself the factors of irrevocable defeat, and is bound to suffer total defeat. this, and nothing else, is the law of development of the war and its inevitable logic.

not long ago on november 12, president nixon announced a so-called "troop withdrawal plan" for the next two months. his roundabout and embarrassed statements prove that the "vietnamization" of the war will surely become bankrupt; at the same time it also distinctly proves the bellicose, obdurate and perfidious nature of the u.s. imperialist aggressors. they are doing their utmost to maintain the war of aggression so as to realize u.s. neo-colonialism in south viet nam and perpetuate the division of viet nam.

to carry out the "vietnamization" of the war, the u.s. aggressors have done, and are still doing, their utmost to strengthen in every way the puppet troops and frenziedly "pacify the rural areas". and in order to execute these two operations they have resorted to all means possible to bolster the nguyen van thieu fascist puppet regime -- a sanguinary tool for the plan of "vietnamizing" the war.

in the past few years, the u.s. imperialist war of aggression against the southern part of our country has become unprecedentedly fierce and cruel. they have bombarded densely-populated and prosperous residential areas day and night with aircraft and artillery guns, used chemical warfare to destroy all live things with incalculable consequences for the future, and perpetrated unheard-of genocide like the son my massacre. they have turned areas under their occupation into no man's land or most barbarous concentration camps and "tiger cages". these extremely savage sanguinary crimes have shocked in depth public opinion and the common sense of millions of people in the world.

in the past few years, and especially since the beginning of 1971, the people in south viet nam, advancing from victory to victory, have continued to give play to their superiority and initiative in mounting offensives, and scored continuous new, tremendous and all-round victories on the military and political fronts. on the military front, there were the victory of strategic significance along highway 9 -- khe sanh last spring, and then the victories on different battlefields from quang tri-thua thien to cape ca mau and the recent victory in the area north of saigon. on the political front, there were the victories in smashing the enemy's "pacification" plan in the rural areas. there were, moreover, the resounding victories in the increasingly extensive and vigorous struggles unfolded in saigon, hue, da nang and

other cities in south viet nam by the broad masses of the working people, students and patriotic and progressive people of various strata demanding the withdrawal of u.s. troops and the overthrow of the nguyen van thieu fascist puppet regime and supporting the "seven-point solution". these tremendous and all-round victories have dealt heavy blows at the plan of "vietnamizing" the war and made the balance of forces in the south change in a direction most favourable to the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the above-mentioned victories have provided a powerful backing for the diplomatic struggle, enabling it to play a role of far-reaching significance in south viet nam, the united states and the world at large. this situation has further made clear the value and significance of the seven-point solution put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. now people all hold that the seven-point solution is the correct basis for the settlement of the viet nam question. by obdurately rejecting the seven-point solution, the u.s. administration has further revealed the obdurate, aggressive and bellicose nature of u.s. imperialism. proceeding from these victories, the entire vietnamese nation, the compatriots and fighters in south viet nam included, are determined to strengthen their unity, bring into full play the initiative and offensive positions, persevere in and step up the struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts until they win complete victory.

whenever we refer to the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in south viet nam, we call to mind that beautiful homeland, that part of our fatherland, which is the homeland of bravery and intelligence. there the sun shines brightly, trees and plants are green all the year round and the people of generous mettle and optimistic spirit are ready at all times to fight and make sacrifice for the great cause. this is the homeland of immortal epic which forever sings the praise of the legendary struggles of a nation who cherishes independence and freedom more than anything else. there gunfire has never ceased for over 30 years. in the years of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the u.s. aggressors have dropped on this land of 170,000 square kilometres more bombs than those dropped in world war ii, they have used weapons even the german fascists dared not lightly use, such as toxic chemicals. the fierce and incomparably valiant struggle carried out by our compatriots and fighters in south viet nam enable every one of us vietnamese to have a deeper understanding of the infinitely firm teaching of president ho: "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom exclamation"; they encourage us, in the fight against "vietnamizing" the war, to redouble our efforts to realize uncle ho's teachings "to fight valiantly so the yanks quit and the puppets topple" and "so long a single aggressor remains on our land, we must fight on to sweep him away". in his boundless feelings for the vietnamese nation, president ho always reserved a special niche in his heart for the heroic south viet nam, because the south is viet nam's "flesh and blood" and is worthy of the name of the "iron bastion" of the

fatherland. to return this finest feeling, our compatriots and fighters in south viet nam have always revered, loved and had deep faith in the great leader of our nation:

-21-

"most beautiful of the flowers is the lotus of dong thap muoi,

most illustrious of the names in viet nam is president ho exclamation"

the victories won in the fight in south viet nam against the programme of "vietnamizing" the war are bringing about together with increasingly greater victories, the constant growth of the forces of resistance, the military forces and the political forces, the increasingly deepening and extending prestige and influence of the south viet nam national front for liberation headed by president nguyen huu tho and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam headed by president huynh tan phat. at present, in south viet nam, in the very saigon city and among the puppet administration and among the puppet troops or among the u.s. aggressor troops, or in the united states and throughout the world, people have come to see more clearly that the doomed defeat of the u.s. aggressors and the complete victory of the vietnamese people are a matter of course, and no force on earth can prevent them. encouraged by this situation, our compatriots and fighters in the south standing side by side with the rest of the vietnamese people are earnestly advancing, they are determined to fight and know how to fight, determined to win and know how to win for the great national cause of liberating the south, defending and building the socialist north and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of their lovely fatherland.

"vietnamization" of the war does not mean only the intensification of the war in south viet nam, but also the expansion of the war to cambodia and laos. in doing so the u.s. aggressors expected that they could on the one hand guarantee victory in their "vietnamization" of the war, while on the other they could push the "nixon doctrine" in the two neighbouring countries of viet nam. but they miscalculated. and this serious mistake has provided the most favourable conditions for the peoples of the three indochinese countries to strengthen their unity and enhance their fighting power so as to defeat their common enemy and win liberation, and to strengthen the relations in all fields between the peoples of the three countries according to the spirit of the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples.

on their part, the vietnamese people firmly support the just struggles of the peoples of laos and cambodia and will consistently and unswervingly fulfil their obligations to their two fraternal neighbouring countries in the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism.

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war is a severe test to a regime and to a social system. the democratic republic of viet nam

has fought two wars of resistance over the drawn-out period of a quarter of a century. the people in the north have fought shoulder to shoulder with the people in the rest of the country, in dauntless battles and won glorious victories. at the same time, they have strengthened their own forces in the raging flames of war, become increasingly stronger in all aspects and highly displayed the superiority of the socialist system, the ideal of the vietnamese people.

while the first war of resistance was still underway, we carried out the land reform and fulfilled the desire of "land to the tillers" long-cherished by the peasants over the past thousands of years and thus inspired the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people to march forward valiantly until winning the great historic victory of dien bien phu. after the land reform, we speedily realized cooperation in agriculture, and carried through the socialist transformation of individual economy and capitalist private enterprises, thus creating the conditions for the socialist construction of north viet nam to develop step by step along the line pointed out by the third national congress of our party. in this way, we started our grand cause of construction with the first five-year plan (1961-1965). socialist transformation and the first step of socialist construction brought about immense and profound changes in the democratic republic of viet nam in all fields of life, political, economic, cultural and national defence. this has been the source of strength which enables us to resist and frustrate the u.s. imperialist war of destruction and victoriously fulfil our obligation to the haroic south. in the course of resisting the enemy's war of destruction, we have in good time reorientated our economy to suit the conditions of war, energetically developed agriculture and local industry, developed communications and transportation at a high speed and continued to develop culture, education and public health and stabilize the livelihood of the people, concentrating all activities at the goal of "all for the front exclamation all for a victorious fight against the u.s. imperialist aggressors exclamation" at present, we are vigorously reviving and developing our economy and developing our culture, and at the same time heightening our vigilance and readying ourselves at all times to fight and resist all enemy encroachments against the security of the democratic republic of viet nam. under the leadership of the party, we have given play to the role of the state in performing the historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat and, in all fields of life in north viet nam, we are promoting simultaneously three revolutions, i.e., the revolution in the relations of production, the revolution in technology and a cultural and ideological revolution. at present, we are victoriously carrying out the resolution of the 19th session of the central committee of the party, greatly developing agriculture in an all-round way, and at the same time promoting vigorously the construction of some essential branches in industry, so as to further improve the livelihood of the people and strengthen the economy and national defence potential of the democratic republic of viet nam, thus further giving play to and enhancing the role and position of socialist north viet nam as the strong rear area of south viet nam and at the same time fulfilling our internationalist duty to the peoples of our two fraternal neighbours.

the people of the democratic republic of viet nam are very proud of their victories won in the cause of resisting

u.s. aggression and saving the nation, in socialist construction and in international and diplomatic activities; these victories have enabled the democratic republic of viet nam to attain an outstanding position as an inviolable outpost of the socialist camp; the people in the north are determined to advance valiantly and win still greater victories for their whole cause of revolution.

reviewing the process of our revolutionary struggle, we deeply realize that the principal determining factor in our victories is the invincible force of the unity and fight of the vietnamese people. at the same time, we are clearly aware that our entire course of fighting and every victory we have won are inseparable from the immense and valuable sympathy and support and assistance given by the chinese people. such sympathy, support and assistance have played, and are playing, a fine role on the battlefield, in our struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and in the cause of socialist construction in the north. on behalf of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people, today we the party and government delegation of viet nam are glad at this grand and cordial rally to express our sincere and profound thanks to venerated and beloved chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people. we the vietnamese people would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere and profound thanks to our brothers and friends from the five continents for the immense and valuable sympathy, support and assistance they have consistently given us in our cause of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the nation and our socialist construction.

the vietnamese people's arduous, indomitable, brilliant and victorious revolutionary struggle -- the struggle of resisting french colonialism in the past, and particularly the present struggle of the vietnamese and indochinese peoples against u.s. imperialism, together with the unremitting struggles of the people of the world, has played a remarkable role in speedily weakening imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism. at present, u.s. imperialism is bogged down in an all-round and grave crisis, this is a favourable opportunity for the peoples and national liberation movements of the world to march forward victoriously and win new victories in their revolutionary struggles. we the vietnamese people are more heroic and staunch than ever before. we are relying on our invincible strength of unity and fight and at the same time wholeheartedly strengthening our militant unity with the fraternal socialist countries, the international communist and workers' movements, the national liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america and the people of the world; we are determined to fight and defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors, completely fulfil the proletarian internationalist obligations which we have undertaken and thus contributing to the revolutionary cause of our era -- peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

dear comrades and friends exclamation

viet nam and china are fraternal neighbours with adjoining mountains and rivers. there exist long-standing intimate relations between the peoples of viet nam and china. ever since proletarian parties took over the leadership of the revolutions in our countries,

particularly since the peoples of our two countries seized political power and started socialist construction, our relations based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism have developed daily and become all the more unbreakable. in the course of long struggles full of brilliant victories, we have been fighting together against our common enemy -- imperialism with u.s. imperialism as its head. our two peoples, who take socialism and communism as their common ideal, have forged a close and intimate friendship of sharing weal and woe, uniting together, fighting together and winning victory together. just as was said by our venerated and beloved president ho chi minh:

"profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers."

the vietnamese people will never forget that, during the hard days in the initial period of the vietnamese revolution, president ho chi minh and many other vietnamese revolutionaries lived and engaged in revolutionary activities in china, where the chinese communists and the chinese people did their best to give them support and help. under the careful nurturing of president ho and the viet nam workers' party and of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, a solid foundation for this fine friendship between our two parties and between our two peoples had already been laid in those days. in their protracted struggle of resisting french colonialism, the vietnamese people always received the enthusiastic support and help of the chinese people. as the vietnamese people's war of resistance against french colonialism was developing and winning tremendous victories and proceeding to win the battle at dien bien phu of great significance, the chinese revolution succeeded. with the founding of the people's republic of china, viet nam is linked up with new china and the entire powerful socialist camp. moreover, china was the first country to recognize the democratic republic of viet nam, followed by the other socialist countries and many other countries. all this helped us to break through the enemy's encirclement and widely extend throughout the world the influence of the vietnamese people and their war of resistance. today, the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people are rendering firm and powerful support and great and valuable assistance to the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in their cause of building socialism. such support and assistance play a favourable role in strengthening the potentialities of our national defence and economy and inspire us to forge ahead valiantly to defeat the u.s. aggressor bandits.

our people and fighters throughout the country always bear deep in mind this statement of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the venerated friend of the vietnamese people: "the fraternal south vietnamese people and the entire fraternal vietnamese people can rest assured that their struggle is our struggle. the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area."

in spring this year, the delegation of the chinese communist party and the government of the

people's republic of china led by premier chou en-lai paid a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam. in autumn this year, the chinese government economic delegation led by vice-premier li hsien-nien came to our country for a friendly visit and for talks on the conclusion of the 1972 agreement on china's economic and military assistance to viet nam. you brought to the vietnamese people the profound sentiments of militant unity of the fraternal chinese people and you brought us very valuable assistance to help augment our strength against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and speedily rehabilitate and develop the economy of the democratic republic of viet nam.

today, filled with sincere and warm sentiments, we, on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, express our deep and heartfelt thanks to the fraternal chinese people for their highly valuable support and assistance filled with noble proletarian internationalist sentiments.

to manifest the aspirations of our two peoples, to act upon their venerated and beloved president ho chi minh's testament, the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people, are resolved to make all-out efforts to safeguard and nurture the militant viet nam-china friendship and make it evergreen and unbreakable for generations to come.

we are deeply convinced that the present visit of the vietnamese party and government delegation to the people's republic of china will make important contributions to the strengthening of the great friendship and militant unity between our two peoples.

we have the honour of taking this opportunity to present to the people of the capital, peking, one banner embroidered with these words: "may the great friendship and militant unity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples remain evergreen."

please allow me to extend my respects and sincere thanks to you comrades and friends.

DRVN Party and Government Delegation Gives Grand Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1971)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam gave a grand banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk and mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior of cambodia, attended the banquet.

also attending were leading comrades from the chinese party and government chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, kuo mo-jo, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, keng piao, chi peng-fei and chang tsai-chien.

the national flags of china and the democratic republic of viet nam were hung in the banquet hall. when premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and the other comrades on the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation accompanied samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and the leading comrades from the chinese party and government into the banquet hall, they were greeted with a warm applause and the band played music of welcome.

the banquet was alive with warm expressions of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china, viet nam, cambodia and laos. the chinese, vietnamese, cambodian and laotian comrades-in-arms talked cordially and repeatedly toasted the successful visit by the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation and still greater victories for the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

premier pham van dong and premier chou en-lai made speeches filled with warm feeling (their speeches to be released separately). after the speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and the democratic republic of viet nam.

attending the banquet were ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol, chea san, keat chhon and thiounn prasith; vice-minister van piny; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk, madame pemme peang, madame kou roun, prince norodom yuvaneath, prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state, and madame sien an, wife of the cambodian ambassador to the d.r.v.n., as well as laotian friends in peking.

also attending the banquet were:

members and alternate members of the central committee of the communist party of china teng ying-chao, liu wei, li chiang, chen shih-chu, wu jui-lin, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chiu chuang-cheng, hsiao ching-kuang, chien chih-kuang, tsao li-huai, tsai chang, yang chun-sheng, huang wen-ming and huang tso-chen;

standing committee members of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chi fang, pei shih-chang and hu yu-chih, and standing committee members of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference chang hsi-jo and chou pei-yuan;

leading members of the chinese people's liberation army tien wei-hsin, li chia-yi, sung wei-shih, tseng shao-tung, hsiao chun-hsien, liu yueh-sheng, li wan-tsung, yuan hua-ping and chai cheng-wen;

leading members of various departments of the c.p.c. central committee and the government and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries han nien-lung, ma wen-po, wang liang-en, jen yun-chung,

shen chien, chang hsiang-shan, yang teh-chung, pai hsiang-kuo, liu ta-yu, han tsung-cheng, hsu chin-chiang, tu hsing-yuan, yang wei-chun, li liang-han, yuan pao-hua, sha feng, yin cheng-chen, pan yu-hung, fan tzu-yu, hsieh hua, wang kuo-chuan, ting hsi-lin, ma yi, wang chun-chieh, kao chun, huang chung-hsueh, tsao kuang-lin, wu ching-tung, wu yu-hsun, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, lu ying, chiao pei-hsin, hao liang, yao hsiao-cheng, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun and ma jen-hui;

chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam wang yu-ping; and

li chiu-ling and kuo shou-heng, leading members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and members of the embassies of the r.s.v.n. and the d.r.v.n., attended the banquet.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Premier Pham Van Dong's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by premier pham van dong at the banquet given here this evening by the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

other respected leading comrades of the chinese party and state,

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

comrades and friends from the diplomatic corps,

comrades and friends,

we the party and government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam will soon leave our comrades and friends to continue our visit in some other places. during our friendship visit to the people's republic of china, our stay in the capital, peking, has yielded satisfactory results which we are very glad and highly impressed about.

we have been deeply moved by the grand, warm-hearted and cordial reception accorded to us by the chinese party, government and people. we will never forget the enthusiastic scenes of welcome accorded to our delegation by our chinese comrades and brothers: on that sunny afternoon in peking, at the airport and all along the road to the guest house, hundreds of thousands of people in

the midst of a sea of banners, bouquets and streamers, manifesting the great militant unity between our two peoples. we will never forget the grand rally of the people of the capital held in the great hall of the people, which was permeated with the friendly sentiments between viet nam and china. we will never forget our most cordial contacts with the workers in the oil refinery and the peasants in the china-viet nam friendship people's commune and the sumptuous welcome banquet given by the central committee of the chinese communist party and the state council of the people's republic of china in honour of our delegation. we will forever bear in mind premier chou en-lai's words overflowing with fraternal feelings for the vietnamese people and their revolutionary cause. we sincerely thank premier chou en-lai, the other leading comrades of the chinese party and state and the people in the capital, peking. such are the noble and most profound revolutionary sentiments of the 700 million fraternal chinese people for all our people and fighters who are fighting and defeating the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

the talks between our delegation and premier chou en-lai and other leading comrades of the chinese party and state were held in a most cordial, fraternal and friendly atmosphere. the joint communique which will shortly be published marks the consolidation and strengthening of the great friendship and militant unity between our two parties and two countries. the chinese party and government reaffirm that: they fully support the just cause and correct stand of the vietnamese people; the destiny of the people of each country must be determined by the people of that country themselves; the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people fully support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; they fully support the seven-point solution put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam; so long as u.s. imperialism refuses to stop its aggression against viet nam, the chinese people are determined to support the vietnamese people to carry on their struggle until they win complete victory. we are also glad over the chinese people's determination to support the cambodian and laotian peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory.

what has deeply moved us in particular is the fact that the chinese people's great leader and the vietnamese people's venerated friend chairman mao tsetung received and had a most cordial conversation with us.

the leading chinese comrades' speeches full of proletarian internationalist spirit and the chinese people's devoted support to viet nam's cause of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the nation and of socialist construction will add strength to our entire people throughout the country to advance more bravely in realizing president ho's teachings: "to fight valiantly so the yanks quit and the puppets topple" and "so long as a single aggressor remains on our land, we must fight on to sweep him

away." they will add strength to our people in north viet nam and encourage them to heighten their vigilance, to carry on production and fighting simultaneously and exert themselves to rehabilitate and develop the economy of the democratic republic of viet nam.

at this evening's grand and heart-warming banquet, on behalf of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people, our delegation wishes to express once again its sincere and deep thanks for china's devoted and powerful support and her great, valuable and effective assistance to the vietnamese people's cause of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the nation and their cause of socialist construction in the north.

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia,

we are very glad to have the opportunity to entertain you and your wife at this reception. we have the honour to express our most profound sentiments and pledge our strong support to samdech norodom sihanouk, the genuine head of state of the cambodian people and venerated friend of the vietnamese people, to the royal government of national union of cambodia -- the only legal government of cambodia, to prime minister samdech penn nouth, to deputy prime minister khieu samphan and to his excellency ieng sary, representative of the resistance movement in the interior part of cambodia and to the people of cambodia.

we would like to take this opportunity to express our thanks to the laotian comrades-in-arms for attending our reception and our deep sentiments for prince souphanouvong, the laotian patriotic front and the laotian people, and to salute to them in the name of militant unity and the firm resolve to fight and defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

adhering unswervingly to the spirit of the historic joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the vietnamese people are determined to strengthen their militant unity with the laotian and cambodian peoples and resolutely and thoroughly defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, for winning independence and freedom for every nation and peace in asia and throughout the world.

comrades and friends from the diplomatic corps,

we wish to express our sincere thanks to the representatives of all the fraternal socialist countries and to the representatives of other countries posted in peking for attending our reception this evening.

on behalf of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, we wish to express our sincere and deep thanks to the peoples of the soviet union and fraternal socialist countries and to the people of the whole world, including the progressive american

people, for the tremendous and valuable sympathy, support and assistance from all our comrades and friends. having experienced years of sacrifices and hard fight at the forefront of resistance against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and faced with the dragging out and the increased intensity of the fight going on at present, we the people of viet nam know more than anybody else how greatly to treasure this priceless sympathy, support and assistance. for this reason we are now all the more dedicated to the following teaching of president ho chi minh contained in his will:

"i wish that our party will do its best to contribute effectively to the restoration of unity among the fraternal parties on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, in a way consonant to the requirements of heart and reason."

the vietnamese people is convinced that this profound desire will be realized and firmly believe that the revolutionary people of the world share the same desire.

comrades and friends,

we are leaving tomorrow for visits to some other places.

it is a great regret for us that we are unable to, as we had longed to, visit more places in china so that we may express our thanks directly to the people there for their efforts and contributions in supporting and assisting to the vietnamese people's cause of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the nation and of socialist construction, see with our own eyes the great achievements of the chinese people in different places and learn from the chinese people's example of building their motherland through self-reliance, hard work, arduous struggle and frugality. we hereby convey to the 700 million fraternal chinese people the profound friendship, the heartfelt deep gratitude and the salute of militant solidarity of the entire vietnamese people.

we are glad that we will visit shanghai and kwangchow. the vietnamese people have long cherished cordial feelings towards these two great cities of the chinese people, because president ho and many other vietnamese patriots and revolutionary fighters once lived and carried on their activities there and because these two cities have both made active and tremendous contributions in supporting and assisting the whole course of the revolutionary struggle of the vietnamese people.

shanghai is a marvelous city in which brilliant meritorious deeds of battle were performed in the chinese people's protracted revolutionary struggles and most outstanding successes achieved in socialist transformation and socialist construction. shanghai, a staunch bastion in the old days of the chinese revolution, has today become an industrial centre with advanced science and technology, occupying an especially important position in the people's republic of china.

kwangchow was a famous revolutionary centre in china. it was the seat of china's first worker-peasant political power in which innumerable heroic deeds of battle were performed. now kwangchow has become the capital of a strong and prosperous province of the people's republic of china, with a flourishing agriculture and a vigorously developing industry. it is china's important international trade centre which is becoming ever more well-known to the world.

respected premier chou en-lai,

other respected leading comrades of the chinese party and state,

comrades and friends,

the viet nam-china friendship has its source in a long-standing relationship; it is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and no force on earth can shake it. to nurture this friendship and make it ever-lasting and to deserve forever the warm sentiments of the fraternal chinese people, the vietnamese people, acting upon the sacred will of their venerated and beloved president ho chi minh, are determined to persevere in and step up their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation on the military, political and diplomatic fronts till complete victory, liberating the south, defending and building up the socialist north, and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of their fatherland, so as to build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, strong and prosperous viet nam, thus contributing to the safeguarding of peace in southeast asia and throughout the world.

today, in such a warm and infinitely intimate atmosphere, i propose a toast

- to the great friendship and militant unity between the viet nam workers' party and the chinese communist party and between the vietnamese and chinese peoples; may it be "evergreen" as so finely described by president ho chi minh exclamation

- to the great achievements scored by the chinese people under the leadership of the glorious chinese communist party headed by venerated and beloved chairman mao tsetung in their cause of socialist construction exclamation

- to the solidarity based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism between the socialist countries and the international communist and workers' movement exclamation

- to the complete victory of the vietnamese people in their cause of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the nation and of socialist construction exclamation

- to the complete victory of the cambodian and laotian peoples' cause of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the nation exclamation

-to the health of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the venerated friend of the vietnamese people exclamation

- to the health of premier chou en-lai exclamation

- to the health of other chinese leading comrades of the party and state exclamation

- to the health of the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk,

- to the health of prime minister samdech penn nouth and deputy prime minister khieu samphan and to the health of his excellency ieng sary, representative of the resistance movement in the interior part of cambodia exclamation

- to the health of prince souphanouvong, chairman of the laotian patriotic front, and to the health of other laotian comrades-in-arms exclamation

- to the health of our comrades and friends of the diplomatic corps exclamation

- to the health of all our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by premier chou en-lai at the banquet given here this evening by the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade premier pham van dong,

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

respected comrade vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and all the other comrades on the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrades and friends,

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade premier pham van dong has concluded its visit in peking, and will leave tomorrow for southern parts of china. on the eve of departure from peking, comrade premier pham van dong is holding such a grand banquet, which enables us to gather once again with our comrades-in-arms from viet nam, cambodia and laos; this gives us a feeling of special cordiality and pleasure.

the present visit to china by the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam as honourable envoys of the heroic vietnamese people has brought great joy to and greatly inspired the chinese people, who are in the great rear area, and given a powerful impetus to our country's work on all fronts. i express once again our sincere gratitude

on behalf of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people.

during the visit, chairman mao tsetung had a cordial and friendly meeting with comrade premier pham van dong, comrade vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and all the other comrades on the delegation; the leading comrades of our two countries held cordial and friendly talks, in which we discussed the current situation in indochina and questions of common concern and which enhanced our common understanding and conviction. your visit has further strengthened the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the parties and peoples of china and viet nam, which are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

during their visit, comrade premier pham van dong and other comrades on the delegation said many extremely warm and friendly words, expressing thanks for the chinese people's assistance. we have always held that assistance between revolutionary peoples is always mutual. we chinese people have received valuable support and assistance from the fraternal vietnamese people both in our protracted anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles and in our socialist construction. the great war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation which the vietnamese people are now waging is the greatest support and assistance to the chinese people. speaking of thanks, first of all it is we who should thank you, it is the chinese people who should thank the vietnamese people.

the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is fought not only for the vietnamese people but also for the people of the whole world. the significance of your victories goes far beyond viet nam and indochina; your victories are inspiring all the oppressed nations and peoples of the world, enhancing their courage to fight and their confidence in winning victory. your struggle has won the sympathy and respect of the people of the whole world, the american people included. today, all the countries and people subjected to imperialist aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying stand on your side. they are dealing blows at u.s. imperialism and its lackeys on different fronts respectively, in coordination with and support of your struggle. a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. the vietnamese people will surely win complete victory in their glorious and arduous struggle.

u.s. imperialism has suffered disastrous defeats in viet nam, laos and cambodia; however, failing to draw due lessons from them, it is pushing hard the "nixon doctrine" and the so-called programmes of "vietnamization", "laotianization" and "khmerization", in a vain attempt to prolong and intensify its war of aggression. the u.s. aggressors have conducted incessant bombings and raids against north viet nam and other parts of indochina, launched a barbarous "pacification" plan and "mopping up" campaigns in south viet nam and sent reinforcements of thailand and other vassal troops to intensify their war of aggression against laos and cambodia. after the phnom penh traitorous clique suffered a disastrous defeat on highway 6 in cambodia, the u.s. aggressors have, in the past few days, brazenly sent large numbers of saigon puppet troops to intrude frenziedly into the highway 7 area in cambodia under the cover of u.s. air force in an attempt to have a new trial of strength with the indochinese peoples. the chinese

government and people express their great indignation and strong condemnation against this new crime of aggression on the part of u.s. imperialism.

the vietnamese and indochinese peoples are heroic peoples who have for long been tempered in revolutionary wars. practice has proved that no force can make them depart from the road of struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and no threat of any kind can shake their iron will to fight to the end in defence of their sacred national rights. the vietnamese people's venerated and beloved great president ho chi minh pointed out in his will: "the war of resistance against u.s. aggression may drag on. our people may have to face new sacrifices of life and property. whatever happens, we must keep firm our resolve to fight the u.s. aggressors till total victory." it can be said with certainty that no military adventure or aggressive scheme of u.s. imperialism can ever save it from its fate of complete defeat. u.s. imperialism must give up its aggression against the three countries in indochina, withdraw all the u.s. aggressor troops and the thailand, south korean, and other vassal troops and completely cease supporting the puppet cliques, so that the peoples of the three indochinese countries may solve their own problems themselves. only thus can there be a so-called honourable way out for the united states. otherwise, it will only end up in an even more disastrous defeat.

the chinese and vietnamese peoples are intimate brothers and comrades-in-arms. to support and assist the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is the chinese people's unshirkable international duty. chairman mao has taught us: if anyone among us should say that we should not help the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, that will be betrayal, betrayal of the revolution. the chinese people will forever follow chairman mao's teachings, do their utmost to support and assist the vietnamese and indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory.

premier pham van dong and other comrades on the delegation have visited a factory and a people's commune in peking and made extensive contacts with masses of our workers, peasants and soldiers. you are going to visit some provinces and cities in southern parts of our country. you will see that the mental outlook of our people, through tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, has deeply changed. under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, they are giving full play to their wisdom and strength and achieving continuous new successes on all fronts. the dictatorship of the proletariat of our country has become even more consolidated and powerful. a new situation of leaping forward has emerged in our cause of socialist construction. we believe that in future it will be possible for our people to perform our internationalist duty better than before and give more support and assistance to the vietnamese and indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

in conclusion, we wish that, after your return, you will for certain convey to the vietnamese people at the front the fraternal cordial greetings of the

chinese people in the great rear area. we wish them new and greater victories. we sincerely wish equally complete success to our comrades' continued visit to southern parts of china exclamation

now, i propose a toast

to the great victories of the vietnamese and indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples of china and viet nam,

to the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples of viet nam, cambodia, laos and china,

to the health of president ton duc thang,

to the health of comrade le duan and comrade truoung chinh,

to the health of comrade pham van dong, comrade nguyen duy trinh and all the other comrades on the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk and mme. sihanouk,

to the health of special envoy ieng sary,

to the health of our comrades and friends from viet nam, cambodia and laos present,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here exclamation

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chou En-lai and Han Nien-lung Meet Pakistan Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1971)

premier chou en-lai and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this evening with pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser.

the ambassador presented a letter from president yahya khan to the chinese premier. premier chou en-lai expressed concern over the military provocations carried out by india along the east pakistan border in the past few days.

present on the occasion were m.a. jafri, minister of the pakistan embassy in peking; group captain shujaatullah khan, air attache of the embassy; and syed abul hasan, secretary to the ambassador.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned liu chun, chi chao-chu, li ta-nan and chao chung-hsin.

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1971)

a chinese government delegation led by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, left here for pakistan by plane today on invitation to attend the inaugural ceremony of a heavy machinery plant and the ground-breaking ceremony of a foundry and forge factory which are undertaken with chinese aid. the delegation will also pay a friendly visit to pakistan.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were leading members of departments concerned including han nien-lung, chen mu-hua, chen shu-fu, yen ching-ti, chou tzu-chien, hsu pin-chou and liu chun.

pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser and minister of the pakistan embassy here m.a. jafri were also present.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1971)

a peruvian delegation led by general jorge fernandez maldonado solari, minister of power and mining of the peruvian revolutionary government, arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to warmly welcome the distinguished peruvian guests were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; li yao-wen, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; lin tse-sheng, vice-minister of metallurgical industry; and leading members of other departments concerned wang lei, wu fan-wu, wang jun-sheng, peng chin-po, cheng fei and hsi tao-chung; as well as several thousand people of the capital.

the welcoming crowds waved the national flags of china and peru and held huge streamers reading: "salute to the peruvian people exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and peru exclamation" and

"long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation", expressing their sincere thanks to the distinguished peruvian guests for bringing to the chinese people the peruvian people's profound friendship. the guests walked round to meet the crowds who beat drums and gongs, danced and shouted slogans to express their firm support for the peruvian people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and sovereignty and to defend their sovereign rights over 200-nautical mile territorial waters, and express their firm support for the people of various countries in latin america in their struggle to safeguard national independence and sovereignty.

also present at the airport were miguel barandiaran, charge d'affaires ad interim of the peruvian embassy in peking; jesus barreiro gonzalez, cuban ambassador to china; and armando uribe a., chilean ambassador to china.

sun so-chang, a deputy director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and pedro andia, deputy director of the peruvian commercial office in peking, who went specially to shanghai to meet minister fernandez and the other distinguished peruvian guests, arrived back in peking by the same plane.

when passing shanghai, minister fernandez and the other peruvian guests were welcomed and seen off at the airport by chu yung-chia, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Government Trade Delegation Leader Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1971)

cornel burtica, leader of the romanian government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, arrived here by air today. deputy leader of the romanian government trade delegation mircea badica and part of the delegation members arrived here earlier.

he was welcomed at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade; leading members of departments concerned including li lien-ching, chao chung-teh, wang pin and chang hsing-chiao; and peng jun-min, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in romania.

also present were aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china; iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, economic counsellor of the romanian embassy here; and deputy delegation leader mircea badica and members of the romanian government trade delegation.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meet Romanian Tourists' Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the romanian tourists' group led by gheorghe marinescu, secretary of the ilfov county committee of the romanian communist party.

present on the occasion was aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china. leading members of chinese departments concerned including ti wen-wei, ma chia-chun, li lien-ching and chang yao were also present.

Romanian Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1971)

the romanian tourist group led by gheorghe marinescu, secretary of the ilfov county committee of the romanian communist party, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china. the group brought with them the profound friendship of the chinese people for the romanian people.

the group was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned including chou jung-kuo, yang kung-su, ma chia-chun and li lien-ching.

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma was also present.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Sweden to Take Part in Scandinavian Championships

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Nov. 22, 1971)

the chinese table tennis team with chi yu-hua as its head and kuan hui-kuang as its deputy head arrived here this afternoon. the chinese team will take part in the 14th scandinavian table tennis championships and have a friendly visit to the country at the invitation of the swedish table tennis association.

the chinese table tennis team was welcomed at the airport by lennart lundberg, secretary of the swedish-chinese friendship association, anders lennartsson, chairman of the stockholm branch of the swedish-chinese friendship association, and leaders of the swedish clarte federation.

wang tung, chinese ambassador to sweden, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the 14th scandinavian table tennis championships will be held at gothenborg from november 25 to 28. taking part in the championships will be sweden, denmark, norway, finland, britain, france, yugoslavia, china, the netherlands, the united states, hungary, west germany, indonesia, czechoslovakia and the soviet union.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Representative Leaves Peking for Tanzania to Attend Independence Day Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1971)

the chinese government appointed yang chien, minister of communications, as government representative, chung hsi-tung, ambassador of the people's republic of china to tanzania, as deputy government representative, and ho kung-kai, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry, as representative, to attend, at the invitation of the government of the united republic of tanzania, the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of tanganyika to be held on december 9. yang chien and ho kung-kai left peking for dar es salaam by air today and chung hsi-tung is already abroad.

they were seen off at the airport by han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, pan yu-hung and kuo lu, leading members of the ministry of communications, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and others.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and other diplomatic officials of the tanzanian embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND UN

China Elected Member of UN Economic and Social Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 23, 1971)

nine of the 27 members of the u.n. economic and social council were elected at the plenary meeting of the united nations general assembly today. the people's republic of china was elected member of the council.

also elected were chile, burundi, finland, bolivia, poland, britain, the soviet union and japan.

after the election, representatives of many countries extended congratulations to the chinese representatives.

the economic and social council and the general assembly, the security council, the trusteeship council, the international court of justice as well as the secretariat are the principal organs of the united nations. in accordance with the charter of the united nations, the economic and social council "may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the general assembly, to the members of the united nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned". one third of the members of the council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. a retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

five of the ten non-permanent members (poland, sierra leone, burundi, nicaragua, syria, japan, somalia, argentina, italy and belgium) of the security council were also elected at the same meeting. yugoslavia, the sudan, guinea, panama and india were elected to replace poland, sierra leone, burundi, nicaragua and syria when their term of office expires at the end of this year. the security council consists of five permanent members (the people's republic of china, france, britain, the soviet union and the united states) and ten non-permanent members. one half of the non-permanent members shall be elected each year for a term of two years.

Speech of Permanent Representative of People's Republic of China on UN Security Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 23, 1971)

huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china on the u.n. security council, attended a council meeting this afternoon. he was welcomed by the representatives of the member states of the security council attending the meeting. following is the full text of huang hua's speech at today's council meeting:

mr. president, fellow representatives,

allow me to express thanks to the president and our fellow representatives for their welcome to the chinese representative. it is a pleasure for us to take part, together with the other members of the security council, in the work of this council.

after world war ii, very profound changes have taken place in the world situation. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution; this has become the main trend of the present international situation, propelling the advance of history and social progress. however, the colonialists and neo-colonialists, and particularly the one or two superpowers have not ceased their activities in practising power politics and in carrying out aggression, interference, subversion and control against other countries and people. the struggle between aggression versus anti-aggression, interference versus anti-interference, subversion versus anti-subversion and control versus anti-control is becoming ever more acute. since the end of world war ii, although a new world war has not broken out, local wars have not ceased and tensions have occurred one after the other. there is no peace on earth. the danger of a new world war still exists. the people of the whole world must be vigilant.

over a long period, the chinese people have suffered from imperialist aggression and oppression; they have persistently opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war and supported all the oppressed peoples and nations in their just struggles to win freedom and liberation, oppose foreign interference and become masters of their own destiny. the chinese people have always received the sympathy and support of the people of various countries in our struggle for independence and liberation over the past century and more and in the cause of our socialist revolution and socialist construction. we regard it as our bounden duty to give support to the just struggles of the people of all countries.

according to the purposes of the united nations charter, the security council should play its due role in maintaining international peace and opposing aggression and interference. it is our hope that the spirit of the united nations charter will be followed out. to this end, we will stand together with all the countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice and work for the defence of the national independence and state sovereignty of various countries, the safeguarding of international peace and the promotion of human progress.

US AND VIETNAM

Nixon's Announcement of Troop Withdrawal Is Smokescreen for Prolonging and Extending War of Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1971)

following is an article entitled "nixon's announcement of troop withdrawal is a smokescreen for prolonging and extending the war of aggression" written by a commentator group of a certain unit of the chinese people's liberation army:

under the pounding waves of the american people's struggle against the war of aggression and in view of the low morale and widespread war-weariness of american soldiers serving in viet nam, u.s. president nixon was compelled to announce on november 12 a decision that the united states would withdraw another 45,000 troops from viet nam in the next two months. in the announcement, nixon repeatedly harped on the worn-out tunes of "ceasefire" while declaring that the united states would continue to provide air support to the puppet troops of south viet nam for carrying out intensive bombings. this has fully laid bare the reactionary, insidious, aggressive and warlike nature of u.s. imperialism.

nixon came into office under the signboard of "troop withdrawal", but since then he has continuously expanded the war of aggression. in april last year, he extended the war to cambodia under the guise of "troop withdrawal", and this year, he once again escalated the war of aggression in laos under the same guise. thus in less than three years since his coming into office, nixon has spread the flames of war to the whole of indochina. thus it can be seen clearly that nixon's "troop withdrawal" is nothing but a smokescreen for prolonging and extending the u.s. war of aggression.

facts have proved that the nixon administration has not in the least changed its policies of aggression and war. nor has it abandoned its ambition to invade and occupy viet nam and the rest of indochina. around the time when nixon made this announcement, b-52 bombers of u.s. imperialism conducted wanton bombings against the democratic republic of viet nam and its piratic warships shelled villages and residents of the d.r.v.n. in these days following nixon's announcement, u.s. imperialism has all the more intensified its war activities. this is sufficient to prove that nixon's talks about "troop withdrawal" and "peace" are but hollow words, what he really wants is to prolong and expand the war of aggression.

the war in indochina is wholly the making of u.s. imperialism and the result of its stubborn pursuance of the policies of aggression and war. it is obvious that the vietnamese people will not stop for a single day their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation as long as the last u.s. aggressor still hangs on in viet nam. at present, the united and fighting peoples of the three indochinese countries are maintaining high vigilance against u.s. imperialism's war schemes. they neither believe in its "fine words", nor fear its war threats. whatever political fraud or military

adventure nixon may resort to, he can by no means extricate u.s. imperialism from its utter failure in indochina. if nixon really intends to withdraw u.s. troops from viet nam, what he should do is to accept the seven-point peace proposal put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and withdraw the u.s. aggressor troops and those of its satellites from viet nam speedily, totally and unconditionally. otherwise, the fate that awaits the nixon administration can only be as the chinese proverb says: he who plays with fire gets burned.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Gives Reception on Occasion of China Dance Drama Troupe's Visit to Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 22, 1971)

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia tseng tao gave a reception here today on the occasion of the visit to yugoslavia of the china dance drama troupe.

the reception was attended by avgustin lah, president of the chamber of education and culture of the yugoslav federal assembly, lieutenant general dane petkovski, assistant federal state secretary for national defence and director of the general political department of the yugoslav people's army, dragutin tesic, president of the chamber of education and culture of the assembly of the serbian republic, oto denes, responsible member of the yugoslav federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation, stojan milenkovic, vice-president of the yugoslav federal chamber of economy, edvard kljun, director of the asian and australian department of the state secretariat of foreign affairs, and dragoljub vujica, director of the information department of the state secretariat.

the reception was also attended by figures of yugoslav literary, art and other circles.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to yugoslavia were also present.

all members of the china dance drama troupe with chou chiu-yeh, as its head and liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan as its deputy heads were present.

at the reception, the chinese and yugoslav literary and art workers had cordial talks about the profound friendship between the chinese and yugoslav peoples and sang songs of the two countries. yugoslav friends danced joyfully to the music of yugoslav folk dance played by chinese artists. the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

on november 18, 20 and 21, the chinese troupe presented for belgrade audience segments from the modern revolutionary ballets "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl", the piano concerto "the yellow river" and other song and dance items. their performance won prolonged warm applause.

kiro gligorov, member of the presidential council of yugoslavia, saw the performance.

oto denes had a meeting this morning with the responsible members of the chinese troupe. wang chin, counsellor of the chinese embassy in yugoslavia, was present on the occasion.

oto denes gave a luncheon in honour of the responsible members of the chinese troupe today. chinese ambassador tseng tao was also present.

END

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